# RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vor. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 5TH, 1881

NUMBER 22

#### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'Abrar HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD, Minister

BRITISH LEGATION.— No. 1, Rua de Leão, Larange J. P. HARRIS-GASTRELL, Chargé d'Affai

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 30 Run de Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON,

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 30 Rua de S. José. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,

#### CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Service at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A.,

ce. - Ladeira do Sá, Larangeiras. Chaplain

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N° 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every Thursday.

SAILORS MISSION.—163 Rua da Saude; 3rd floor. Services at 2 p. m. every Sunday.

FRANCIS CURRAN,
Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 44, Travessa das Partilhas. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4;50, p.m.

### PINHEIRO & TROUT

SHIP-CHANDLERS & GROCERS 107, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO.

#### OHN MILLER & CO.

Dulley, Miller & Brunton.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

SANTOS and SIG PAULO.

#### M AURICIO SWAIN, Mechanical Engineer

CURITYBA, PROV. OF PARANÁ.

ARSON'S HOTEL

160 RUA DO CATTETE

WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

AMES E. WARD & Co.

General Shipping and Commission Merchants NEW YORK

#### NEW-YORK AND BRAZIL **EXPRESS**

Office in New-York, No. 30, Burling Slip. Office in Rio de Janeiro, No. 8, Rua São Pedro

#### T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA Agent for the

"DOMESTIC" and

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES

N. B.—Every article pertaining to Sewing Machines and their use constantly on hand.

#### R. RUSSELL MAC CORD, M. D.

Licensed by the

Licensed by the
IAL ESCHOLA DE MEDICINA DO RIO DE
JANEIRO.
34. Rus do General Camara, 34.
shipping in the harbor.
us from 18 to 3 o'clock, p. m. 30

#### THE CHINESE OUESTION.

In responding to the extended discussion of our able contemporary, the Cruzeiro, upon the introduction of Chinese into Brazil, we desire to first correct some misapprehensions as to our own purposes and animus. In the first place our opposition to the introduction of Chinese and our criticisms upon existing social, economic and political affairs are wholly free from any and all animus against this country. We have discussed these questions wholly upon their merits, just as we would feel at liberty to do in London or New York. We oppose the Chinese irruption simply because we believe it will result in evil to Brazil, and not through the slightest wish to deprive this country of one single element of progress, nor from any hatred of the Chinese. In opposition to any purpose inimical to the progress of Brazil, there is every reason for our according hearty support to every influence and measure which will contribute to her prosperity. As a commercial journal our interests are identical with those of the classes which we represent, and their interests are unquestionably all on the side of the best and fullest development of the country where their money is invested. In the sec ond place, our position is due to no fear of competition, to no spirit of rivalry what-The American who thinks of Brazilian competition and rivalry, is not yet born. The great difference between the populations, wealth, progress, and annual incre ment of the two countries would make such a feeling ridiculous. When Brazil shall have freed herself from her present false systems of labor and administration, and shall have increased her population, wealth and increment to a competing basis, it will even then be found that there is no cause for jealousy, for the world will have grown fast enough to employ the industry of both. Although we fully recognize and ap-

preciate the Cruzeiro's interest in this question, and the desire to discuss it at length, we regret that the four or five specified questions which we raised not only still remain unanswered, but have been quite covered up by side issues. On many of these issues we can agree most heartily with the Cruzeiro, but from the general conclusions drawn we must express a decided dissent. We not only agree, but we are glad to agree with our colleague that there are many instances of the profitable and successful employment of free labor, that many charges against planters are made by vagrant, idle colonists who are solely to blame for their wretched success, that there have been large sums spent in the effort to secure European immigrants, that existing laws and institutions are unfavorable to free labor, that the free population of the country is not wholly idle, that existing export taxes and transportation laws are unfavorable to small farming, and that the Chinese are temperate, cheap, docile, and, under favorable conditions, a desirable class of laborers. We do not conclude from all this, however, that the economic state of Brazil is everything that can be desired, and that the introduction of Chinese will result beneficially. We are well aware that in the

southern provinces the Germans have prosecuted small farming in a few localities with a reasonable degree of success. We know that free labor has been employed on some São Paulo plantations with satisfactory results, and that it is generally employed in manufacturing industries and commer-cial pursuits. However, two swallows, colleague, do not make a summer! exceptions in this question, as in all others, do not make the rule. In denying the possibility of just treatment to the Chinese-should they be brought here-we make no charge against Brazilians, as a nation, but against the system under which they have been educated. We would apply the same objections to all slave-holding peoples, and the history of this question will support us. The unjust servitude which led to the wholesale suicide of the coolies in Cuba, and which has led to all sorts of hardships and complaints through all the West Indies, will inevitably be repeated The assertions of Dr. Mendonça that they are simply machines, of Dr. Lima that they are the only available substitutes for the slaves, and of almost every planter interested in the acquisition of Chinese, that free labor can not be employed profitably, are all unanswerable proofs of this position.

The great length of our colleague's discussion renders impossible its reproduction in our columns. The following, however, is a brief summary of the principal points which the Cruseiro offers in reply to our criticisms upon the present industrial conditions of Brazil which we believe to be untavorable to the introduction of the Chinese:

Great as is the emigration from Europe to the United States to-day, the introduction of Chinese will sooner or later diminish it through a diminution will souther or later diminish it through a diminution in the rate of wages, "The only element which can distarb the activity of European emigration is the Chinese laborer, because he produces better, cheaper, and in greater quantity." The Caucasian race seeks to drive him away. "Is it not Brazil who should seize upon this abandoned arm and fight advantageously, within a few years, with the industry of the Far West?"

"The perennial stream of Chinese immigration established to Brazil, and rationally directed in its application, will not our 837 million hectares be able to stand against the 935 millions of the Amer-ican Union, undeniably inferior to ourselves in soil and in climate for the average conditions of prosperity of the mixed races?" The News perhaps foresees this competition and therefore seeks to close the door against Chinese immigration.

The opinion of the News relative to the treatmen of colonists "is probably inspired by the unjust of cotonists "is probably inspired by the unjust complaints of vagrant and intriguing colonists, by the proletariats gathered in European cities." In opposition the Brazilian planters and the São Paulo and Minas press are clamoring against present laws which afford too few guarantees to the planter, and permit the colonist to work or quit whenever he places. To exercit the default the ever he pleases. To remedy the defects of the law of locação dos serviços the minister of agriculture has prepared a new law. Authorities in opposition to the charges of unjust treatment are given, one of whom (J. C. Heusser) says that he had examined the books of Sr. José Vergueiro—who was accused of unjust treatment toward his Swiss colonists some years ago-and found everything all right, and that "the colonists are treated with great impartiality, the idle with severity, and the laborers with ben-

volence.

Attention is called to the great sacrifices made in the period of 1870-80 by the government, by asso-ciations, and by private individuals in the interests of immigration, and also to "the generosity with which the state and the agriculturists have aban-

denet their rights upon the bad immigrants, with-out persecuting them, or vexing them." It is true that the existing legislation is incomplete; it should be remedied by better guarantees to agriculturists, by restrictions upon the reclamations of colonists, by the establishment of a court of arbitration with ex-tracellulary constitutions. the establishment of a court or arbitration with ex-traordinary coercive powers, by special legislation for the Chinese, and by a general compulsory labor law. The free laborer is not enslaved, upon which point the News is badly informed and is ignorant of

the country.

It is an error to say that the country has laborers enough for present needs; a population of twelve millions is not sufficient for 837 million hectares. The present system of public improvements demands an extension of Brazil's productive industries From Espirito Santo north the agricultural and manufacturing labor will be performed by coolies,

manufacturing moor with one performed by econom-and not by the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races.

The decay of agriculture along the coast is not due to an inferior quality of soil, nor to the system due to an interior quality of soil, nor to the system of agriculture, nor to slavery; it is due only to the system of territorial settlement found in all new countries. In the United States the West competes not only with Europe, but also with the older East-ern States. "The agriculture of the West is not ern States. "The agriculture of the West is not small farming, but on the contrary is characterized by great enterprises, each one employing a thousand or more of men." A statistical table is given, showing the production of wheat in this section, in comparison with that of other parts of the Union-From this it is concluded that to large farming is due the great agricultural production of the United States. A second table is given to show the increase in the production of cotton in five states over Therefore The Rto News opposes a system in Brazil to which is due the great productive results in the United States.

Free labor has been employed in São Paulo with the most beneficial results. The province has whith the most definition results. The province has been highly prosperous, and has very largely augmented her production. Under similar conditions and with the same railway development the other provinces of the empire will do as well.

The Chinese are not so distinct and exclusive as is generally claimed. The Brazilian idea of national-It is different from the American, where the policy of the "white conquest" favors "the exclusion of the Chinese, the exodus of the negroes, and the extinction of the Indians," Brazil, on the contrary, excludes none, but invites all—"the Indian, Negro Morcoline and Chinese and Chin Mongolian and Caucasian are living fraternally on our soil, interlacing and mingling themselves, and are forming that mixed race to which Brazil will

owe her external supremacy in the future."

The question between the grande lavoura and pequena lavoura [large and small farming] should be decided by practical observation, and not by "abstract and conventional theories."

Although the Cruzeiro believes, in common with Dr. Mendonça, that the white races of the United States are seeking to crush out the colored ones, it also believes that Chinese immigration will sooner or later diminish the high wages still paid in the United States, and thus check the current of European immigration. The two assertions are both inconsistent and untounded. With a population of over fifty millions, it is inconceivable how 105,679 Chinese, or an annual average increase of 4,242 in the last decade, can possibly affect either the industries or the rate of wages in the United States. The total number of Chinese entering the United States from the beginning does not exceed 216,000, about one-half of whom returned home. If so few men are able to affect the labor market of the United States, and to check the current of European immigration, then they are assuredly the most wonderful people in the world, and their acquisition would be preeminently desirable for any country. We have too much faith in our colleague's good

judgment, however, to believe that such a position will be defended. We are ready to credit the Chinese with sobriety, frugality, industry, patience, submissiveness, and many other qualities which enter into the composition of good laborers, but we can not ascribe to them a power which is nothing less than superhuman. In the sixty years from 1820 to 1879, inclusive, the number of German immigrants entering the United States amounted to a total of 3,002,027, and yet no one charges that the country has been Germanized. All these people, and the whole number of 9,908,799 immigrants from all countries during the same period, have been silently absorbed in the rapid growth of the nation, and have made no more impression upon it than the falling or rain into the sea. Out of the ten millions of immigrants received into the United States since 1820 these two hundred and sixteen thousand Chinese are practically the only ones who were not absorbed and who remained separate and apart from the people among whom they were living. Under all circumstances and at all times they have held themselves aloof, retaining their peculiar nationality, hoarding their earnings, contributing as little as possible to the wealth and development of the country, and finally returning home with all their gains. Such a people add nothing to the prosperity and well-being of a country, beyond the bare material results of their physical labor. As far as the education literature, arts, sciences, legislation, administration, morals, religion and social life of a country are concerned, in what measure are they indebted to the Chinese?

The assertion that the Chinese produce better and in 'greater quantity is an error. That they work cheaply and well is admitted, but outside of routine and contract labor they are greatly inferior to the more intelligent European laborers. As a rule they have neither the physical strength nor activity of the whites, and can not therefore produce in greater quantity. In the Eastern parts of the United States they are mainly employed in the lighter, in-door avocations, but on the Pacific coast they are largely employed in mining, railway construction, gardening, etc. In California, of which so much has been said with reference to her industrial development through Chinese labor, there has been a greater diversity of employments followed by them than in any other state, but even there they are chiefly employed in light services, such as household and laundry work. This state contains 71 per cent. of the total Chinese population of the United States, or 75,122 all told. Although the total population of the state is 864,686 we are told that her agricultural wealth and development is chiefly due to this force of seventy-five thousand laborers, a great proportion of whom are employed in the cities and households!

The comparison which the Cruzeiro draws between the soil and climate of the United States and Brazil is one which we can safely leave to all intelligent observers. The marvelous fertility of the Mississippi basin has been so often and so widely discussed that no one should either be uninformed or misinformed on that subject. To be sure, a prominent Brazilian senator stated in the last parliament that the São Francisco valley would one day rival that of the Mississippi, but like Herbert Smith's prophecies regarding the future commerce of the Amazon, the world has been charitable enough to accept it as a bit of patriotic imagination, and to forget it.

In respect to the treatment of colonists, our colleague admits the fact that there have been repeated complaints for many years. There was no necessity, therefore for the statement that our information had probably been obtained from "vagrant colonists" and "proletariats." If there were complaints of so

serious a character as to warrant the interference of Elisé Réclus, the special investigating commissions of Von Tschudi, Heusser, Haupt, and others, and an official warning of the British government against emigration to Brazil, then assuredly there are other sources of information open to us than those intimated. And furthermore, if our colleague will recall the articles published in Jornal do Commercio in April, 1879, by the ex-president of Paraná. Dr. Rodrigo Octavio. relative to the treatment of the Russians, it will be seen that we have high Brazilian authority also for our charges. . We do not say that all colonists have been treated badly; we will gladly bear testimony to the contrary. But we do say, however, that the colonization system adopted by Brazil has been both imperfect and erroneous, and that its whole history is filled with repeated blunders, grievances and acts of oppression. The very first colony established here-that of Nova Friburgo -- endured bardships and trials which fully justified complaint, and that experience was but the first in a long series of over sixty years. If this statement is doubted, let our colleague go back to the foundation of the colonies of Nova Friburgo and Petropolis, to the Swiss and German colonists of São Paulo whose repeated complaints brought out investigating commissions from Europe. to the English colony of Cananea, to the Russian colonists of Paraná who were first cheated and then abandoned to their fate, and to the many other instances of which this sorrowful chapter in Brazilian history is Were there a tendency to change the general system under which these evils have occurred, we would gladly close the chapter, and forget them; but as there is not only no serious effort in that direction, and as it is now proposed to acquire a large immigration of a very helpless class of people, we feel fully justified in recalling them.

Our space will not permit a further discussion of this question at this time. shall continue in our next.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT

Among the arrivals by the steamer Colorado, from Rio Janeiro, Friday, was Dr. José Custodio Alves de Lima, whose mission in this country is to obtain 3,000 Chinese laborers for the province of obtain 3,000 Chinese laborers for the province of Sao Paulo, Brazil, of which he is an inhabitant. The Doctor is a graduate of Syracuse University, New York. On Saturday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he is stopping, he communicated his views freely to a Bulletin reporter. The labor question, he says, is the most vital one in Brazil to day, and is likely to be for some time to come.

Brazil is still afflicted with negro slavery, though a heroic effort is making to get rid of it. The num-ber or slaves in the country is between 1,600,000 and 2,000,000, but the government has prepared for the gradual abolition of the institution. A law provides that all children born since 1871, shall be free after they reach the age of 21, and every year a sum is laid aside for the gradual redemption of the more unfortunate slaves, as, for instance, the slave wife of a free man. The Doctor believes that in six or seven years slavery will be practically abolished, and then will come, in his opinion, a very serious crisis for Brazil. It is probable that the slaves, for several years after their liberation, will be useless and cause great trouble, so that until the treedmen shall have learned that liberty is no exemption from toil, the planters will be compelled to employ other labor.

For a long time, Brazil has encouraged immigra-

tion. The immigrant is welcomed with open arms.
The government, in several cases, has founded colonies, given them money, and offered them assistance. Every public office is thrown open to the naturalized. And yet immigration has not been as large as the demand. Bismarck has prejudiced the Germans in a large degree from emigrating to Brazil, though he has not been able to prevent the exodus to the United States. Such Germans as have gone to Brazil have, after their contracts have run out, caused much trouble. The German consuls, evidently under instructions from Bismarck have stirred up the Germans to strikes, and this has caused loss and trouble to the planters. Many of the planters have, for these reasons, not made y by employing foreign labor, and have only so for patriotic reasons.

The great need of Brazil is more competition in

labor. European and American immigrants would be preferred, because they add to the intelligence and enterprise of the country. But if these cannot be had, then recourse must be had to the Chinese be had, then recourse must be had to the Chinese labor, which is cheap and submissive. European laborers are paid in Brazil from \$8 to \$9 a month, besides board and lodging. The hours of work are not as long as in a colder climate. As slaves are worth say \$1,000-apiece, the expense of free and slave labor is about the same.

There are no Chinese in Brazil at present. Dr Alves de Lima believes that they will adapted to the wants of the planters. The slave system made the planters slow and shiftless in their methods of doing business. Some o the largest planters kept no books or accounts. Free labor is changing this condition of things. The Chinese, who are submissive and servile in their disposition, will supply the place of the slaves to a greater degree than other immigrants. At the same time, Dr. Alves de Lima does not favor Chinese immigration as he would European. But as the latter is inadequate, recourse must be lad to the former.

Dr. Alves de Lima intended to procure his Chinese in the States, but he foresees difficulties in the way that may oblige him to procure them direct from China. If the experiment proves successful other shipments will follow. He thinks that they will be able to work on the coffee plantations, the labor not being difficult. The crops are good this year, but the planters are anxious about the prices, which are low. Coffee is raised in the highlands, so that its district is somewhat restricted. Coffee lands cost about \$60 per acre, but the settler must wait five years before any returns are made on his investment.—New York Commercial Bulletin, May

For the benefit of our American readers who may have taken the above statements in sober earnest, and in the interests of continued peace with Prince Bismarck who may not like the character therein given to his consuls and people, we shall offer one or two trifling corrections which we hope Dr. Lima will incorporate in all his future interviews with newspaper reporters. It is a surprising fact that a man never discovers how little he knows of home until he goes abroad-and that is just the trap in which our young friend has been caught. Had Dr. Lima been a missionary like the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, or an intense traveler like Lady Florence Dixie, or an omniverous sightseer like Capt. John Codman, or a simple planter out for a between-crop holiday, such trifling inaccuracies would have been readily excused and overlooked; but as a graduate of Syracuse whose orthodox reputation and training must be upheld, as the representative of the most progressive province in Brazil whose corporate veracity should not be compromised, and as the would be shep-herd of 3,000 "submissive and servile" Chinamen, "child-like and bland," upon whose imitative minds such an example might produce the most pernicious results, the corrections must be made.

In the first place, the "heroic effort" to get rid of slavery is limited to a mere handtul of men. There are many unheroic abolitionists who would willingly free their slaves for a consideration, but the men who demand unconditional abolition-which we understand to be the "heroic" treatmentcan yet be counted on the Doctor's fingers. And in the course of this so-called heroic effort, the slave population of São Paulo is actually increasing, and the Indian slave trade on the Amazon is openly and vigorously practised.

In the second place, the Doctor's estimate of the slave population of Brazil is slightly exaggerated--unless it be that he has made ample allowance for the non-registered blacks and the illegally-enslaved Indians, According to Barão de Cotegipe and other speakers in the last General Assembly, the slave population then was 1,419,000. On that basis, and at a rough estimate, the present slave population of the empire is not far from 1,400,000-leaving out of account, of course, the Indians and non-registered blacks. Had Dr. Lima made his error of

there would have been no great harm done; but to say that the present slave population is "between 1,600,000 and 2,000,000 when the matriculation returns of 1873 gave only 1,431,300, is assuredly a grave reflection upon the sincerity of the government and people of Brazil in carrying out the emancipation law, and upon the truthfulness of the statistics which emanate at brief intervals from the department of agriculture. However, it is barely possible that this increase of about 400,000 slaves is due to the "heroic effort" of which the Doctor speaks.

In the third place, we are told-or rather the Bulletin reporter is told, that Brazil encourages immigration, and that "the immigrant is received with open arms." Theoretically, yes! "Every public office is thrown open to the naturalized," Our left eye closes! "Bismarck has prejudiced the Germans" - Our editorial -'in a large degree from emigrating to Brazil;"-mouth -- "the German consuls, evidently under instructions from Bismarck,"—expels a dubious and-"many of the planters have, for these reasons, not made money by employing foreign labor, and have only done so for patriotic reasons."--prolonged whistle! Friend Koseritz! how's that for Rio Grande? And how does it apply to the old whipping posts of São Paulo, the deceived Russians of Paraná, or the imprisoned Italian contract laborers of Minas Geraes? And how does it correspond to that order now in force in the custom house of this city forbidding the employment of every foreign-born person! Theoretically, the public offices are open; but where are the foreign-born occupants? The Chinaman who takes Dr. Lima at his word and comes to Brazil with the intention of becoming an alderman or a water fiscal, should steel his heart against a bitter disappointment, even were he a lineal descendent of Confucius himself. It's like the liberty of worship barring a few restrictions, and the freedom of suffrage outside of the electoral reform limitations. There may be liberty for the immigrant, and he may have all the rights mentioned, but the Syracuse dictionary authority-as Dr. Lima should well know-does n't exactly give such definitions to the word.

In the fourth place, "the great need of Brazil is more competition in labor." why secure Chinese immigrants under contracts? Does Dr. Lima call the contract system a species of competition ? How can a long-term contract entered into over five thousand miles from the field of labor be called competition? This is just where the late trouble in Minas with the Italian laborers arose. They entered into contracts in Italy to work for a specified term for 30\$ a month, but on arriving here they found free laborers in the same work, side by side with themselves, receiving from 2\$ to 4\$ a day. They were naturally dissatisfied, but their employers undertook to hold them to the terms of their contracts. They then employed the remedy of free laborers in abandoning their employment, but in so doing were arrested and imprisoned. And this is what Dr. Lima calls competition! The statement that European laborers receive "from \$8 to \$9 a month, beside board and lodging," seems also to contradict facts-but that, of course, is unimportant. The English mining company at Morro Velho has a contract with Chinese in which the stipulated wages are \$16, gold, a month of 26 days of 10 hours each, besides free transportation, medical attendance and care during sickness, food and shelter, tools, and two suits of working clothes per annum. The Italians mentioned received 30\$ a month. And this is for contract labor. In no case have "between 1,600,000 and 2,000,000"—let us we heard of free labor at "\$8 or \$9 a say 400,000—on the other side of the truth month." "The hours of work are not so

long as in a colder climate." We have seen slaves at work from 4 o'clock, a.m., to 8 and 9 o'clock, p.m.-sixteen to seventeen hours a day.

In the fifth place, Dr. Lima says that "the Chinese, who are submissive and servile in their disposition, will supply the place of the slaves to a greater degree than other immigrants,"-in which position we most fully concur. That is just the argument that we have been using all through the discussion of this question, and it is one of the chief reasons why we oppose the introduction of Chinese. There is precious little consistency in freeing the negro slave, if we are at once to put a yellow man in his very

From The Grocer, June 4. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

GUADELOUPE AND MARTINIQUE

Both were discovered by Columbus. Guadeloupe is of an irregular form, about twenty-five miles long and thirteen broad. It is divided into two unequal parts by a small arm of the sea, nearly six miles long and varying from one hundred to two hundred feet in breath. This canal, known by the name of the "Rivière salée," is navigable for vessels fifty tons burthen. In 1635 the first French setthement was made, but peace with the natives was only concluded in 1640. Development was but slow, Martinique being preferred by settlers; thus in 1700 Guadeloupe counted only 4,000 white and 7,000 slaves; in 1750 there were 10,000 whites and 45,000 slaves. In 1750 the English conquered the island, but the peace of 1763 restored it to the Irrench. During the first republic the latter again lost the island, but they lost the island, but they soon retook it from the lost the island, but they soon retook it from the English. Martinique was settled simultaneously with Guadeloupe, but the French had to fight harder for it with the native caribs. Sugar cultivation was introduced in 1650; ten years later Benjamin da Costa for the first time planted cocoa, but in 1718 an untoward season destroyed all the trees and coffee took the place of cocoa. Early in the eight-eenth century Martinique became the mart for all the windward French settlements, and Port Royal became the magazine for all matters of exchange between the colonies and the mother country. The prosperity of the island was very great until the war of 1744, when a stop was put, in a great measure, to the contraband trade with the Spanish colonies to the contraband trade with the Spanish colonies by the introduction of registered ships. Martinique was taken by the English in the beginning of the year 1762 and returned to France in July, 1763. It was again taken by the English in 1809, but restored to France by the peace of Amiens.

Sugar production in Guadeloupe and Martiniqu

has developed as follows:

1852 ..... 50,000 Since then production has doubled. With With refer ence to sugar and rum manufacture in Guadeloupe we reprint the following latest report received:

"SUGAR.—There are nineteen usines or manufac-tories of white sugar direct from the cane, by the tones of white sugar direct from the cane, by the centrifugal process, with an aggregate capital of 23,550,000 francs. They manufacture about 430,000,000 kilogs, of cane into sugar of three grades, the first and second of which are very white and are nearly all shipped to France; nearly all of the are nearly an simplest to France; hearly and third grade, for the past year, has been exported to the United States. The average yield of cane is about nine per cent. of sugar. Therefore they the United States. The average yield of cane is about nine per cent. of sugar. Therefore they manufacture about 38,700,000 kilogs. of sugar, or 95,000 to 98,000 hogsheads. The mode of proceeding with the planters is thus: They receive all the cane with the planters is thus: I ney receive an the cane and manufacture it into sugar, guaranteeing to give the planters 6 per cent, of the weight of cane de-livered in manufactured sugar. That is, for every 100 kilogs, of cane they give to the planter 6 kilogs. of sugar. The agent or manager of the usine usually ships the sugar, and the price to be paid to assumy ships the sugar, and the price to be paid to the planter is governed by the average monthly rate established and reported by the Chamber of Com-merce. Fifteen days after the publishing of this report, they are entitled to payment for their por-tion of sugar. The planters at the time of the building of the usines, entered into a contract to furnish them with cane for a period of twenty years. With most of the usines, ten years of the time con tracted for has expired, and it will be difficult for the usines to renew this contract at its expiration. If the demand for muscovado sugar in the United States increases, as it has for the past four or five years, the planters can realize much more from their cane when manufactured into muscovado sugar years, the planters can realize much more from their cane when manufactured into muscovado sugar than they do now, and they regret very much having entered into that contract. There is also a usine for the manufacture of concrete sugar, with a

capital of 100,000 francs. They manufacture ancapital of 100,000 tranes. They manufacture an-nually about 14,000,000 kilogs. of cane into sugar, from which they realize about 1,230,000 kilogs. of sugar, nearly all of which last year was shipped to the United States. There is a manufactory for can-ning and preserving pineapples and other fruit. They put up 452,000 kilogs. of pineapples which are all shipped to France.

RUM. There are 120 rum distilleries that manufacture 4,551,332 liters of rum per annum, 2,667,137 litres of which are shipped to France, and the balance, 1,884,195 liters, is consumed on the island, besides 2,345,420 liters of wines and other liquors

imported mostly from France.

Trouble about procuring hands for the plantations there is, so to say, none at present; both islands have traversed the precarious periods which issands have traversed the precarious periods while followed the sudden emancipation of the blacks during the first republic and the revolution of 1848 better than might have been expected, and have better than might have been expected, and since 1850 been steadily procuring coolies from India. Between 1872 and 1879 they have imported direct from British India a couple of thousand there of annually, the total export of this kind of labor from there to the French colonies having been:

1873	
-0	1,312
1874	5,323
1875	4,418
1876	3,794
1877	3,179
1878	5,165
Together 23,191	J. J

The Swedish island St. Barts was ceded to France in 1878 and now forms a dependency of Guade loupe; the latter has a population of 180,879 souls, Martinique 161,782, and St. Barts, 2,374, together 345,035 inhabitants. The import into Guadeloupe in 1877 amounted to 27,151,000 francs, and the exin 1877 amounted to 27,151,000 francs, and the ex-port from there 34,691,000; the import into Mart-inique in the same year was 28,895,000 francs, while produce was exported to the amount of 33,596,000. Total trade movement in the French West Indies Total trade movement in the French West Indies in 1877 124.433,000 francs. This is certainly doing well for such a small colony and due to a great extent to the liberal policy pursued by the home government with reference to them by leaving them to adopt such a fiscal and commercial system as suited best their local interests; in other words, France with respect to her West India possessions has introduced on a broad basis the British principle of leaving colonies as little hampered as possible,

The consequence has been a rapid development of sugar industry after the best modern methods, winning the confidence of French capitalists. The in which sugar is produced in the French West Indies on some large estates has become a model of scientific manufacture from which other cane producing countries have copied of late years. At all events these islands have proved and are proving to the world what can be done by an intelligent application of modern progress in this im-portant branch. In spite of their limited area these islands thus perform an important part in the New World. Coffee production in the islands

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

-The June receipts of the Pará postoffice amounted to 6, 158\$680.

-The Futuro, of Taubaté, São Paulo, says that 57 manumissions were made in that place during the year 1880-81.

-The São Paulo provincial budget for 1881-82 appropriates the sum of 470,460\$ for the purposes of public instruction.

-News from interior localities of Pernambuco report a very severe winter. The roads are to be in a very bad condition.

—The total receipts of the postoffices of the province of Bahla during the half year ending June 30 amounted to 37,622\$610.

-A new steamer of home construction, named the Guasca, began making trips between Porto Alegre and Santo Amaro, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 22nd ult.

-A young man of 19 years was murdered al the 20th ult. in a rancho near Leopoldina, Minas Geraes. The name of the victim is Pedro Faus-tino Netto, and the object of the crime was robbery.

-An assassination took place on a plantation near Campinas, São Paulo, on the 21st ult., one Euleterio de Almeida Leite being killed by his son-in-law in a dispute. The criminal, Antonio Pinto Vaz, made his escape.

—The doors of the Exchange at Rio Grande were broken open on the night of the 24th uit, and also a door leading from the Exchange into the postoffice. The sum of 426\$580 was taken from the registry department of the postoffice.

-The interest charges upon the province of São Paulo during the current fiscal year are estimated at fo,000\$, of which total 60,000\$ represents the interest of 6 per cent. on the provincial debt, 70,000\$ the interest on the floating debt, and 480,000\$ the —The June receipts of the Manúos custom house amounted to 15,688\$362.

The Portuguese population of the province of São Paulo is estimated at 25,000.

-There is a large quantity of counterfeit "nickel -100 and 200 reis—afloat in Bahia.

-The Corumbá, Matto Grosso, customs receipts amounted to 26,991\$480 in April, and 23,283\$744

-Mail advices from the interior of Pernambuco report the bean crop as nearly destroyed by the rains. There has been unusually cold weather.

-According to the Financeiro, of São Paulo -According to the Financeiro, of Sao Fauto, the slave population of that province on the 31st of December last was 180,607, a gain of 30,018 in the last three years.

There were 101 deaths in the city of Fortaleza —There were 101 deaths in the city of Fortaleza Ceará, during the month of June. In the same month of 1878 there were 5,406 deaths, owing to the secon and small pox.

—An abolition society has been organized at Manáos, province of Amazonas. The movement has gained a great impetus in that city, its leader being the proprietor and editor of the Commercia

—The "Companhia Cantareira" of São Paulo has been notified of the success of its new loan in London for the prosecution of the São Paulo water and drainage works. The amount of the loan is

-- Under the new electoral reform law the total is 7,300, of which the capital, Pará, contains 2,085.
The total free population of the province in 1872 was about 233,000.

-The Onze de Julho, of Pelotas, charges two soldiers of the 3rd detachment, stationed there, with highway robbery on the night of the 21st ult. Two others, on the same night, attacked a slave in the street and gave him a brutal beating.

-The province of São Paulo imposes a tax upon — The province of São Paulo imposes a tax upon employees of the provincial government receiving an annual salary over 2008 at the rate of eight per cent. on salaries up to 1,000\$, and five per cent. on salaries from 1,000\$ to 6,000\$ per annum.

-According to Rio Grande papers of the early part of last month the slaves at Pelotas had planne a revolt, and measures had been taken to suppress it, should their plans be carried into execution. A it, should their plans be carried into execution. A revolt at Pelotas would not be at all surprising in view of the cruelties reported from that place from time to time.

-With regard to those Italians who threw up their contract with the Morro Velho mining com pany, ran away, and were afterwards imprisoned, a pany, ran away, and were atterwards imprisoned, a court decision has just been rendered against them and in favor of compelling them to finish their contract. Through this decision the government is obliged to return the men to the mines, and to compel them to complete the time for which they engaged to work,

-The Correio Paulistano of the 28th ult. gravely —The Correlo Parlistana of the 28th ult. gravely discusses the political probabilities growing out of the death of President Carfield and the succession of "Arthur Chester" to the presidency. Mention is also made of "Senator Couckley." Our good friends of the Correlo should not have informed the world in so conspicuous a manner that they do not know the names of the vice-president of the United States -Chester A. Arthur-and of so prominent a senato as Senator Conkling.

-An assassination occurred on the 7th ult. at Casa Branca, São Paulo, one José Lemé being killed in a public place by one Manuel Luiz. The cause was nothing more than a little dispute about cause was nothing more than a little dispute about the quality of character possessed by the two dis-putants. If there is not a good quality of hemp employed for these gentry at no distant day there'll be a chance for emigration as well as immigration in some about the control of the contr in some already notorious localities.

-According to the Gazeta, of Uberaba, Minas —According to the Gazeta, of Uberaha, Minas Geraes, of the 28th ult., a brutal assassination took place a few days before in the municipality of Cajurá. The mistress of a coffee plantation, D. Joaquina Marina de Arruda, had aroused the emity of a fugitive murderer living in the vicinity, one Ioño Caetano Boroes, who satisfied his revenue. one João Caetano Borges, who satisfied his revenge with her marder. The poor woman was found in a coffee field horribly mutilated, her body being gashed with a knife and her head bruised with a hamer. Borges had before committed murder at Passos. No mention is made of his arrest.

-The June receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 554,913\$205, against 385,093\$046 in the same month of last year. The monthly receipts for the last half year, and the total receipts for the last five fiscal years, were as follows:

| Iast nice nscat years, were as 1010/08:
| month, 188: | January... 530,804\$719 | 1876.77... 4,224,134\$961
| February... 535,882 293 | 1877.78... 4,136,113 678
| March... 455,242 460 | 1878.79... 4,975,643 091
| April... 498,442 052 | 1879.80... 6,119,827 874
| Mill... 350,721 479 | 1880.81... 5,918,130 919
| Inna... 52.a.612 305

-The S. João d'El-Rei mining company, of Morro Velho, Minas Geraes, granted letters of freedom to 25 of its slaves on the 24th of June The superintendent, Mr. Pearson Morrison, and nounces his intention to free 29 more on the 24th of December next.

-The president of São Paulo has designed Nov-—The president of São Paulo has designed Nov-ember I—the day following the general election— for the election of provincial deputies. Several Paul-ista journals oppose this because the two elections are brought together. Would it not be better to hold both elections on the same day?

-The Constitucional, of Macahé, says that the product of the Quissamā central sugar mill this year product of the Quissamā central sugar mill this year amounts to some 250,000 or 260,000 arvolas of sugar [an arvola is equivalent to 32 pounds], and from 1,000 to 1,200 pipes of rum. The gross receipts are estimated at from 800,000\$ to 900,000\$, and the set resignated or second to 900,000\$, and the net receipts at 300,000\$.

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

—The minister of agriculture invites tenders for a railway from this city to Tijuca.

-The June receipts of the "Recife as São Fran cisco" railway amounted to 69,159\$300 and the expenditures to 53,426\$741.

—It is stated that the Emperor will attend the opening ceremonies of the "Ceste de Minas" railway sometime during the present month.

-The Baldwin Locomotive Works will turn out over six hundred locomotives this year. Be-tween lifty and sixty of the Mexican orders were completed and shipped during the first half of the

-The Mogyana directory has issued its fourth call upon share holders at the rate of 40\$ per share to be paid in from the 1st to the 10th of September The money is to be used on the Entre Rios line and the Penha branch.

—A small steamer, belonging to the contractors of the D. Theresa Christina railway, left London on the 5th ult. for Santa Catharina. This steamer will be used on a service between Santa Catharina, Imbituba and Laguna.

ina, Imbituba and Laguna.

—Imperial decree No. 8,198, of the 23rd ult, declares the Victoria, or "Hnciba à Natividader railway, of Espirito Santo, to be a charge upon the general government. This line extends from Victoria to the Rio Doce, and an extension is projected rom thence into northern Minas.

-It is said that the minister of agriculture intends to take advantage of the present improvement in financial affairs by reducing the rate of interest guarantees on railways from seven to five per cent.

The purpose is certainly an excellent one, but the purpose is certainly an excellent one, but should the present improvement prove illusory there may be some slight difficulties about capital in the

-The entrance of the first locomotive into S. João d'El-Rei, over the "Oeste de Minas" railway, took place on the 30th ult. There were great popular rejoicings. This completes the 100 kilopopular rejoicings. This completes the 100 kind-meters' extension of this road, and gives to that place a direct railway communication with Rio de Janeiro. The formal opening ceremonies will take place at an early day.

-Complaints are made of a new vexatious regulation by the Dom Pedro II railway authorities in this city. A branch office having been established in the business part of the city, the railway officials are seeking to support it by imposing an officials are seeking to support it by imposing an extra charge on all encommendar dispatched, whether at the city office or at the railway station. In the latter case the extra charge is decidedly unwarranted and vexatious.

-Several experiments have recently taken place on the suburban lines of the São Christovão tramway with a new tram locomotive manufactured at the Baldwin Works. The trials have thus far shown the capacity of the locomotive to easily draw four loaded cars over any grade on the road and at a good rate of speed. No satisfactory trial as to speed has yet been made, owing to the bad condition of the switches, and to the general desire to determinits stopping rather than its running capacity. The purpose of the company to employ steam on its suburban lines is highly praiseworthy, and will add much to the value of the localities through which they run.

-The Pennsylvania Railroad, to accommodate its immense traffic, has in use 1,000 locomotives and 40,000 cars. On the main line between Philadelphia adjood curs. On the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg 643 locomotives, 239 passenger, 119 emigrant, 48 baggage, 56 express, 18 postal and 11,558 freight cars are employed. On the New York division there are in use 242 locomotives, 400 Dassenger and express with a compared to the compared to Fork division there are in use 242 locomotives, 400 passenger and express and 3,723 freight cars, while the Philadelphia and Erie division requires 119 locomotives, 925 passenger, express and baggage, and 18,321 freight cars. In addition to the equipment in the above statement, there were also 18,730 cars running over the various lines, owned by individuals and companies. The new elevator of the company at Jersey City, will hold 1,500,000 bushels of

#### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packe the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of regights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade

(Cash invariably in advance)

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS:-- 8 Rua São Pedro. Agents in New York:

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON,

Rio de Janeiro, August 5th, 1881.

THE latest and one of the best features in the abolition movement is the resolution of several of the most influential journals of Bahia to either refuse publication to all slave advertisements, or to donate the receipts from such advertisements to the emancipation fund. This is essentially a move in the right direction. As a popular educator the press should lend its aid or countenance to no institution or influence which is not for the public good. Happily this institution of slavery is now generally recognized as an evil, and intelligent practical men, as well as philanthropists, are everywhere demanding its suppression. This demand should first be recognized and supported by the press. Unfortunately, however, the newspaper press of Brazil is almost wholly published in the interests of one class-the slave-holding planters-and the abolition movement, therefore, has not received that cordial support from it which would otherwise have been accorded. In taking so decided a step in opposition to the slaveholding interests, the press of Bahia has set an example which is worthy of general imitation. It has stamped the institution as unworthy of recognition in its columns, except upon special and humiliating conditions, and it has thus taken its place in the ranks of that party which seeks to crush out the evil now and forever. We do not forget that some of these journals would disclaim all connection with the abolition movement now in progress; so too would those provincial legislators in Rio de Janeiro. Minas Geraes and São Paulo who advocated the suppression of the inter-provincial slave traffic. The moral influence of their acts, however, is as decidedly on the side of abolition, as though they were the staunchest and most-outspoken members of the various abolition organizations throughout the empire. This step of the Bahia press will have a good influence, and we hope it will be adopted here, and in every city in

Because it does not provide for the indemnification of the slave-holders and does not provide a substitute for slave labor, Dr. Louis Couty informs the people of France that the abolition movement in Brazil is purely theoretical. Would it not be just as logical to say that because the thief is not indemnified for the loss of his profits and because another occupation is not provided for him, all laws for the suppression of theft are purely theoretical? If slavery is a crime against humanity, if it is a thest of a man's personal liberty and the profits of his laborand the civilization of to-day has effectually settled those questions in the affirmative-

be purely theoretical? Does Dr. Couty believe that one man's advantage can possibly counterbalance another man's right Does he believe that stealing men, women and children in Africa, even in violation of laws and treaties, constitutes a just claim thereafter upon the lives and services of the people thus stolen? Does he believe that theft constitutes a right of property? or that an immoral and indefensible claim upon the life service of another entitles one to compensation for the loss of that service? We fear that Dr. Couty overlooks the rights of the slave and the universal condemnation which the civilized world has pronounced upon the accursed institution, in his efforts to defend and oblige the Brazilian slaveholder. In the selfish, commercial sense, out of which slavery grew, and through which it has been nourished and protected, there are grounds for the position which Dr. Couty has taken; but in the higher realm of ethics, of the eternal and unchangeable principles of justice, there is no foundation for it whatever. It is a matter for sincere regret that a young man of so great promise should deliberately go outside of his scientific calling to defend a wrong. And it is a matter of still deeper regret that at the same time he should place himself so conspicuously and so unnecessarily upon record as an advocate of a policy which the best minds of his own country and of the civilized world would not entertain for a moment

WE are glad to see from O Agricultor Progressista, a new agricultural journal published in the interests of the Companhia Zootechnica e Agricola, that the director of that society, Sr. Domingos Maria Gonçalves, proposes to require manual labor from all the students attending his new agricultural schools. We were misled by the statement in the statutes of the society that "the laborers, watchmen, shepherds, field servants, etc., will be by preference admitted and chosen from among the freedmen," which, in the absence of any clause specifying obligatory field labor for the students, led us to infer that the work would all be done by hired laborers. In this inference the director informs us that we are mistaken, as manual labor will be required from every matriculated student in proportion to his strength. This is just as it should be. One of the most successful agricultural schools in the United States-the State Agricultural College of Michigan-was founded literally in the forest, and all the work of clearing and breaking up the land, fencing, draining, roadmaking, planting orchards, as well as the after work of crop, fruit and stock-raising, has been done by students. The land which was once covered with a dense forest of oak. beech and maple, is now one of the finest and most productive farms that can be found anywhere-and all the work is done by students, who are required to work a specified number of hours every day. Many of the most successful farmers in the state are graduates of this school, and some of its graduates occupy high scientific positions. It is not claimed that the labor of the students has any great pecuniary advantages, but it gives them a practical knowledge of scientific agriculture, and contributes largely to their good health and physical development. In relation to the profession in whose interests the school is established, it not only makes its graduates practically familiar with all the details of every day work, but it makes them acquainted with the latest and most scientific methods of agriculture, and teaches them to investigate and experiment for themselves. Such a result as this is greatly needed in Brazil. Instead of calling upon the government for an investigating commission when his coffee trees, or his sugar cane fields are attacked by disease, the Brazilian planter then how can its unconditional suppression should be competent to take the matter into

his own hands. He should know how best to cultivate his lands and to obtain the best results. Instead of tilling a piece of land for a time and then abandoning it as worn out, as is now the practice, he should know how to keep up the fertility and productiveness of his fields, and to add to their value year by year. The profession of agriculture should be elevated to the rank of a science, and this can only be done through just such schools as we have indicated.

#### THE AMERICAN LINE.

The present status of the question relative to the continuance of the Roach steamship line is shown in the following official dispatch from the minister of agricul-

Rio de Janeiro, July 29, 1881.

I have before me the official note in which, in the quality of agents of Messrs. John Roach & Son, contractors of a navigation line between this port and New York, and authorized by the same contractors, you communicate to me, in solution of the conferences which you have had with this department:

and New York, and authorized by the same contractors, you communicate to me, in solution of the conferences which you have had with this department:

1st.—That Messrs. Roach & Son accept the contract of November 1oth, 1877, approved by legislative decree No. 2,853, of May 1oth, 1879, thus authorizing the specified navigation service with all the required calls, including the port of São Luiz, in the province of Maranhão;

2nd.—That for this end the construction of three steamers is to be ordered immediately which, in accordance with the conditions of the said contract, will be suited to the service of the specified port of S. Luiz;

3rd.—That these steamers will commence the service of navigation in the month of January or February, in the ensuing year of 1882;

4th.—That, while the steamers of which this treats are not completed, the contractors will procure others for freight, for the purpose of continuing the service from this time forward;

5th.—That the time fixed in the contract for the voyages shall be increased by two days, which are necessary for the call at the port of S. Luiz;

6th.—That, these conditions being accepted, the referred contract of November 1oth should be considered definitely approved, without any dependence upon the legislative power.

In reply I have to say: 1st.—That the government accepts the conditions above mentioned, which shall be considered from this time forward as an integral part of the contract of November 1oth, 1877; it being medful to add that, law No. 2,853, of May 1oth, 1879, being in full vigor, the referred contract will have no further dependence from the trace of the construction of the same office the mavigation service up to January and one ordered the construction of the submidiar manner touch at the port of São Luiz do Maranhão. Busen accepted; and.—That the contraction of this arrangement, the government will order the payment, independently of new legislative unthorization, of the subvention which from this time forward become due for the service herein tread

#### LOCAL NOTES.

-The minister of agriculture is absent on a trip through the eastern part of the province.

-The 29th ult. was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Princess Imperial D. Isabel.

-The minister of agriculture has placed the sum of 100\$ at the disposal of the Brazilian minister at Buenos Ayres for the purchase of alfafa seed.

-It is announced that Counselor Martin Francisco been made a member of the Council of State in place of the late Senator Dias de Carvalho.

-The government has placed the large halls of the Typographia Nacional at the service of the city, provisionally, for the projected municipal exposition.

—The government has approved the contract made with Antonio José da Costa Braga for the service of receiving, loading, feeding and transporting immigrants.

-The minister of agriculture has received a quantity of seed of the new cereal, rice-corn, which is to be distributed among planters by the Instituto Fluminense. The experiment will be watched with great interest.

-In reply to a petition from Guilherme José da —In reply to a petition from Guilherme José da Costa Vinna for permission to import Italian colonists under the regulations of March 15, 1879, the minister of agriculture declares that no other favors can be granted than those already made known viz: food and shelter in this city, transportation to the place where the colonist desires to settle, and the sale of lands selected on time. and the sale of lands selected on time.

and the sale of lands selected on time.

-Decree No. 8,094, of May 14, grants a fifty years' concession to Gustavus Meinicke, the sucyears' concession to Gustavus Meinicke, the suc-cessor of Ernesto Antunes de Campos and others, for working mines of gold and other minerals in the comarca of Castro, province of Paraná. The concession covers a territory of 626,070 square meters. A period of five years is granted for the surveys and delineations, within which time plans must be submitted to the government, with perofe must be submitted to the government, with proofs of capital employed.

-We beg that Dr. Salvador de Mendonça will kindly await our next issue for the reply which he desires. It should be borne in mind that our space is limited, and that we are handleapped ten to one in discussing with a daily journal.

-The immigrants barrack on the Morro da Saude was inaugurated on the 1st instant. The Gazeta de Noticias speaks of the place as badly arranged, badly ventilated, crowded, and as lack-ng sufficient water for the uses of such a place.

-There have been several disorderly attacks on street cars recently on the Villa Isabel line. Passengers have been beaten, ladies have been insult-ed, and travel has been made insecure. And this ed, and travel has been made inscense. And this too in the city of Rio de Janeiro! Perhaps a fifty-round policeman would contribute something to pound policeman would contribute someth the pacification of those disturbed localities!

—The next important social event of the season will be the "Bachelors' Ball" at the Cassino Fluminense on the evening of the 12th inst. If the quantity of deliberation and elaborate preparation an indication of the quality of the entertainment, the ball of the 12th will certainly be one of the most

the ball of the 12th will certainly be one of the most brilliant and enjoyable ever given in this city.

—If we may do so without incurring the charge of doing a little sharp advertising, we would remind the Conservatorio Dramatica that the moral sense of this community is being delightfully shocked by an unhindered representation of La Mascotte. There is the latest and the state of the state an unhundered representation of La Misseott. There is little, perhaps, either in the music or the libretto to warrant the celebrity which the Conservatorio's course toward Manager Grau gave to ti—but is there not just a little inconsistency between the course then pursued and the indifference of to-day?

-In an official letter of the 27th ult. the minister of agriculture notifies the minister of empire that he has resolved to aid in the construction of an edifice in this city for the service of national expositions, through municipal contributions, and ask grounds now occupied by the old slaughter se as a desirable locality for that purpose. the Should the minister of empire give up the grounds, it is proposed to erect three exposition buildings there, and also to create a zoological garden.

-For supplying the new slaughter house at Santa Cruz with water, estimates for the sinking of a well have just been prepared and presented to the minister of empire by civil engineer Domingos José Rodrigues. The well is to have a diameter of ten meters and an estimated depth of six meters, and is to be located not over 600 meters from the establishment. The estimates for the well, water pipes, pumps, engine, iron reservoir for 20 cubic me water, etc., specify an expenditure of 15,400\$. The daily supply from the one well is estimated at 300,000 liters, or one-half the quantity desired.

-It is due to Dr. Salvador de Mendonça to say that the charge made against him by one o papers to the effect that he has come to Brazil in the employ of Messrs. John Roach & Son, is wholly incorrect. Whatever may be Dr. Mendonça's opinions and sympathies regarding the American line, his visit home at this time has no connection whatever with that enterprise. The recent agreement between the company and the government is wholly and solely due to the efforts of Mr. Alexander Wilson, of Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co., the company's agents in this city,

-Social inter-communication between the business men of the River Plate and their conferes of the capital of Brazil is becoming more frequent. The ruddy cheeks of our Platine neighbors almost cease to attract attention on the Rua do Ouvidor. while the pale face of the Anglo-Fluminensian is not a novelty on the Calle Florida. The Tagus on the 2nd, carried as passengers to Buenos Ayres Mr. Finlay Mathieson, of Messrs. P. S. Nicholson & Co., Mr. Wm. Wetherhed of Messrs. Johnson & , and Mr. Wm. R. McNevin, the popular broker of the Rialto. These gentlemen receive the hospitable reception usually extended receive the nosphanie reception usually extended by our open-hearted friends of "the Plate" to their kindly disposed visitors, and will return to the Côrte impressed with the social, commercial and political growth and well-being of our vigorous neighbors

—Owing to an oversight in our last issue the following telegrams to the family of the late Col. W. M. Roberts from the Emperor and minister of agriculture, were unfortunately omitted. We deeply regret that this omission should have occurred, as it downton to the control of th deprives our sketch of a long and exceptionally useful career of a well-deserved and graceful tribute.
The telehrams were as follows:

His majesty, the Emperor, has ordered me to ex-press, in his behalf, his condolements to the family of the illustrious engineer Roberts.

BUARQUE DE MACEDO. 16th July, 1881.

I send my condolements to the Roberts family, ad bear witness to the valuable services rendered the illustrious deceased.

BUARQUE DE MACEDO,

16th July, 1881

Many other expressions of profound sympathy have been received by Mrs. Roberts, notably from the president of Espirito Santo where Mr. Roberts had recently been professionally engaged.

-The minister of agriculture has approved a contract for carrying the mails between Barbacena and Ouro Preto during the current year for the sum of 22,000\$.

-Counselor José Pedro Dias de Carvalho, senator from the province of Minas Geraes, died in this city on the 26th ult., at the age of 76 years. He was chosen senator by an imperial letter of November 4, 1857.

—The government has appointed Dr. Benjamin Franklin de Albuquerque Lima to succeed Col. W. M. Roberts in the proposed surveys of the Rio das Velhas. The new engineer, accompanied by Prof. Orville A. Derby, set out the 23rd ult., on their journey into the interior of Minas.

-At a meeting of the "Associação Mutuação Philantropica a Protectora" on the 22nd ult., Sr. Eduardo Arthur offered his resignation as manager and it was accepted. The business of the society and it was accepted. The business of the society will hereafter be carried on by the whole board of directors. With John C. Kip Hopper kicked out, and Eduardo Arthur resigned, what's to become of the great American Permanent Exposition?

—From private letters just received we learn that Mr. John C. Branner, who is employed by the Edison Electric Light Co. to search for a suitable fibre for their carbon arch, left Cuyabá, province of Matto Grosso, early last month on his way across country to the Amazon. He intended to descend the Rin Tengins and expressed to extract the Part of Par the Rio Tapajos, and expected to arrive at Para early in August,

-It is announced through the department of —It is announced through the department of agriculture that a new arrangement has been made with the American steamship line relative to the future service between New York and this port. This service will be performed by new steamers of less tonnage than the formers ones, and will include a call at the port of Maranhão. The new steamers are to beoir running in January next. are to begin running in January next.

—Under date of the 13th ult, the national treasury announces that Mr. W. S. Ellison is a debtor to the government in the sum of 60\$ for damages while an government in the sum of 60\$ for damages while an employee on the Dom Pedro II railway in 1871. Thirty days are allowed for payment. As Mr. Ellison left Brazil some eight or nine years ago, very possibly without the slightest knowledge of this serious account, the question very naturally arises: "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

According to a telegram recently received from London, Mr. William Darley Bentley has entered into a contract with the Societé Générale de France for the steam mail service between Canada and Bra for the steam man service because it canada and Dra-zil, for which he holds the concession. The English company with which Mr. Bentley made his first con-tract failed to carry out the terms of the agreement, tract failed to carry out the terms of the agreement, which accounts for the new contract just announced. The company will be known as the Compagnie Française pour les Transports Postanx entre le Bréast et le Canadá. It is announced that the service will begin this month.

The great 6,000,000\$ lottery of this city, which was to have been drawn on the 30th ult., has been postponed to the 3rd of October. It would be interesting to know just how much money has been received up to date, so as to be able to compute the amounts of interest lost by ticket holders and gained by the lottery through this postpone-ment of two months. There are some impulsive individuals who are characterizing the whole affair as a swindle—and as yet we feel a very great hesitation in contradicting them.

#### COMMERCIAL

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
do do io iu U. S.
coin at \$4.8 per £x. stg. 54.45 cents.
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$837
do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. \$8380

#### EXCHANGE.

July 23—The rates in the banks continued at 32% on London, 438 on Paris, 326 a 327 on Hamburg, 2326 3 dist on New York and 420 a 243 % on Portugal. The market was firm with fair transactions in private paper on London at 22 717 a 23% and on France at 423 a 425. Sovereigns 10\$750 sellers, 10 720 buyers.

The official rates of the banks were to-day raised to 22½ on London and Brazilian banks did not affix rates and the Commercial maintained the previous ones. The market was very firm but inactive and it was reported that the banks offered to draw on London at 22½ without floding takers. Private paper was negotiated at 22½ without floding takers. Private paper was negotiated at 22½ on 2.5½ on London and at 420 on France. Sovereigns 10½70 sellers, 10 720 bityers.

Joly 36.—The official rates of the banks were to-day raised to 22½ on London, 425 on Privis, 524 and 5250 Hamburg. Saya 30 d. que no New York and 38 n 42 t. % no Privisgal. The market continued very firm and transactions were offered at privite paper at 22 g/16 a 22 try/16 on London and at 418 on France. Sovereigns were offered at 10½710 with buyers at 10 640.

July 27.—A further rise took place to-day, the banks adopting the following rates: London 22/5, Paris 423, Hambur 522, New York; qila 32/60 and Portugal 23/8 n 240 %. Fartansactions in private paper at 22 11/16 22/4 on Londo and 420 on France, but scarcely my demand for bank pape Sovereigns 10/6/60 sellers, to 6ro buyers.

uly 28.—The market continued firm without alteration in the market observed as negotiated at 223/2 22 13/16 on London. Sovereigns 10\$630 sellers, 10 56

July 29.—The rates of the banks remained unchanged an the market continued very firm, private paper being nege tiated at 22 13/16, 22/4, 22 15/16 and 23 on London, and 418, 415, 414, and 412 on France. Sovereigns sold atro\$60-ceb.

July 30.—The Ranco Commercial and the Banco do Commercia mache their rates to 25% on London, 421 on Paris and 237 % on Portugal, and the other banks, though they did not alter their official rates, also drew on London at 23% a 23 on London, 417 a 412 on France and 515 on Hamburg. Sovereigns ro-650s offices, to 570 buyers.

August 1.—The market continued very firm with an upward tendency; the banks did not after their official rates hut transactions to make paper on London were reported at 22% and later in the day at 23. Private paper on London was negotiated at 2374. Sovereigns sold at 108,560 cm.)

Aug. 2.—The market opened to-day with the rate of 22%

negonated at 23-23½. Sovereigns sold at roops on London was Ang. 2.—The market opened to-day with the rate of 22½ affixed by the Banco do Commercia and Banco Commercia, but after 12 o'clock both these banks raised thier officia, rates to 23 on London, 415 on Paris and 73½ %, on Portugal. The other banks continued without rates but also drew at 23 on London. A fair amount of business was done at 23 bank and 73½ to 23½ private paper on London. Sovereigns sold at 10%350 cash.

at 10\$530 cush.

Ang: 3.—The banks opened at 23 d. but in consequence of the many takers appearing this rate was withdrawn after 11 n. m. and transactions then took place at 22 fs, 22 1216, 22 3 d. and 22 fs, 1056 at 23 fs, 1051 capt paper was regolated in the morning at 22 ft 105 and then at 23 fs, 23 2 131f6 and 2% fs, 1051 at 23 ft. On France Dusiness was done at 417 nond 415 bank, and 412 a 410 private paper.

Ang: 4.—The market to-day opens firm, the banks drawing at 23 fs and private paper being negotiable at 22 1516—23 d.

The July returns of the custom house, at this port show the total receipts to be 3,816,317\$383 as follows: 3,816,317 383 SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

	THE SHARES,	
	July 22,	
TO	Six per cent apolices	
	(IO (Out sale)	1,059 000
0,000	Provincial apolices	
бо	Banco Predial	pai
I 54	Banco do Brazit	122 000
150	Banco Mercantil de Santos (outs. sale)	282 000
50	Alliança Insurance	220 000
100	Integridade Insurance	26 ooc
25	Fidelidade Insurance (outs. sale)	66 000
66	Petropolis R. R., do	200 000
25	Sorocabana RR. (outs. sale)	170 000
Lot	Leopoldina R. R. do	60 000
100	Macahé e Campos R. R.	330 000
23	Macahé a Commercial	90 000
50	Macahé e Campos deb.	85 %
200	Carris Villa Isabel	168 000
200	Carrie Haban	190 000
200	Carris Urbanos	246 000
300	Navegação Nacional for August 31	245 000
	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)	94 %
J	uly 23.	
2	Six per cent apolices	,060 000
600\$	do small amounts	,050 000
57	Provincial apolices of 200%	par
25	Botanical Garden R. R.	800 000
104	Carris Villa Isabel	192 000
50	Integridade Insurance	
150	Banco Mercantil de Santos	66 000

150	Banco Mercantil de Santos	- 00	-
10	Banco Predial, hyp. notes, with sorteio	220	
150	Naverage N'l for last 1	81	9/
22		255	00
	Architectonica (outs. sale)	70	00
J	July 25.		
20			
50	Provincial apolices of 200\$	1,000	
30	National Loan 1868		pa
50	Alliança Insurance		
20	Confignation Incomes	26	000
to	Confianăa Insurance	40	000
200	União Mineira R. R.	150	000
	Leopoldina R. R.	330	000
30	Leopoldina R. R. debentures	209	500
170	do	209	00r
100	Navegação Nacional	245 0	
30	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (140)	94	
100	do (50)	94	
J	ıly 26.	91	10
10	Sin man anna		

	July 26.	27 /0	
12			
100	Confiança Insurance		
100	Carruagens Fluminense	40 000	
80	Carris Villa Isabet	170 000	
59	Amazon steem naviers	192 000	
100	Amazon steam navigation	140 000	
001	Navegação Nacional for August 31st	250 000	
20	Ranco Industrial for August 3xst	228 000	
	Banco Mercantil de Santos	220 600	
47	Leopoldina R. R. deb	200 000	
50	Sorocabana R. R.	62 000	
00	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c.)		
J	uly 27.	94 7/1	
32	Claracia at		
_	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000	
7	do (outside sale)	1,061 000	
21	Provincial apolices of 200\$	par	
00	integridade Insurance	70 000	
50	Carris Urbanos		
58	Sorocabana R. R.	246 000	
30	do (outs. s.)	59 000	
	tours, s.)	64 con	

ing	July 28.	<u>-</u>	
irg air			
lon	171 Provincial apolices of and	1,075	5
er.		267	١.
	97 Banco Panel	290	c
he a	I management and a second and a	260 226	
бо	too do for August 30th	225	0
	100 Allianca Insurance	225	0
nd	100 Allianga Insurance. 100 Previdente Insurance (outs, sale) 50 Carris Uthanos	26	
nt	50 Carris Urbanos	245	
20	200 Carrie Wills You to	247	٥
		193	G
n- is	200 do (outs. sale)	63 (	
is   y	3 Sorocabana debentures (outs. s.)	72 270 ( 80½	0
é.	Carriagens Fluminense, 30 Banco Predial hypoth. n., (out. sale)	270 0	20
u [	July 29.	801/2	94
١-	384 Six per cent apolices	077	
J	400 do for August 2nd r	,075 0	×
d t	1,800\$ do of small amounts	077 0	ю
ś	7,800\$ do of small amounts	065 0	0
s			
, [	to Banco Predial	250 a	00
1	50 Banco Industrial four.	260 O	oc
П	300 Navegação Nacional do 50 Allianca Insurance	229 O	o
1	50 Alliança Insurance	250 00 26 00	×
1	30 Carrie Hybones	195 oc	×
1	200 Carris Villa Joshal C.	250 oc	
ı	100 Rio Gas Co.	193 oc 270 oc	×
L	Rio Gas Co.  Guissamă debentures  Banco Predial hypoth, pater of Marie	200 00	0
Ĺ	177 Banco Predial hypoth. notes of May 23rd. 7 July 30.	814 7	o
L			
ı	200 do for August 1,0	75 00	0
L	20 Six per cent apolices	77 00	0
L	50 National loan of 1879	11/2 %	
ı	50 Ranco Industrial	02 004	٥
ı	50 Banco Industrial 2: 130 Banco Nacional, in liqu. 2:	26 occ	•
ı		2 000 70 000	,
l	Part 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	45 000	
ı	15 Sorocahana R D	6 oaa	
	321 Petropolis R. R	58 <b>co</b> o	
	20 Carris Villa Isabel 15  Navegação Nacional 15	75 000 14 000	•
	38 Macahé a Ca 25	0 000	i
	6 Macahé e Campos debens	2 000	
		34 % 94 %	
	Allgust (.	74 70	Į
	41 Six per cent apolices. 1,07 090\$ Provincial apolices. 10 5 National Loan of 1868. 1,230 too Banco Predial. 1,230	5 000	I
2,0	5 National Loan of 1868	1 %	l
	1,230   1,23	000	i
	20 Banca Manager 1 1 20	000	١
	45 40	2 000 9 009	I
	56 Leonoldino B D	900	١
	6 Carris Villa Isabel 420	600	ŀ
	nypota, notes (se),	000 4 <sup>0</sup> 70	ł
		0 %	l
	P. 4		ı
	70 Provincial apolices of 200\$\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$}\$ 201\$ 4 National Loan of 1899 117 3 Ranco Industrial for Aug. 5 228 163 do for Aug. 31 238 155 do for do 229 5 Integridade Insurance 229	000	ı
	30 Banco Industrial for Aug.	2%	ı
	163 do for Aug. 31 230	000	
	255 do for do	000	
	90 Allianca Insurance 70		
	50 Comment 25	000	i
	50 Rio Gas Company	000	
	30 Carris S. Christovão	000	•
	35         Carriagers Funninense.         175           5         Río Gas Company.         270           30         Carris S. Christovão.         358           85         Sorocabana R. R. (outs. sale).         70           50         Navegação Brazileira do.         70	DOO I	í
2	50 Navegação Brazileira do 220 Banco Predial hyp. n., of May 24 80 26 do of Lth.	000	
	do of July 14 781/		
13	Navegards Brazileira do	010	H
	WARKET REPORT		Ė
	MAKKET REDORT		

#### MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, Aug., 4th, 1881.

Coffice.—Since our last report on the 23rd ult. the dispreportion, then noticed by us, between the prices in consuming
markets and those ruling here has again been increased, for,
whilst there is no improvement in Europe and only a fractional
one in the United States, currency prices here for all except
the lowest grades have advanced and the rise in exchange
raises the sterling cost of the lower grades 9.d. to; 16.d. and of
the better ones 3p d. to agod, per cwt above that on the 23rd
ult. Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 4th, 1881.

ult. Notwithstanding this anomaly and the considerable increase in the receipts a very active demand has prevailed during the period under review and still continues.

The sales since the aged ult. amounts to 194,500 bags, and the total sales for the month since the 4th ult. sum up 394,100

bags.
The clearances have been:
United States:

28 30 30 30	Baltimore Am lug Geo Peabody.  New York Nor bk Stiernen.  do Am bgn Yohn Sherwood.  do Gr bgn Allemania.	bags, 34,756 9,489 7,000 7,244 4,044
Aug 1	do Am lug Harriet S Yachen	
Euros	be:	5,009
	Southampton, Havre Br str Neva	8,156
	Marseilles Fr str Poitou	7,515
26	Havre Fr str Sully	
26	Bordeaux Br etc Avancania	3,471
28	Gibraltar f. o. Dan ben C. C. U.	300
20	a8 Baltimore Am lug Gos Prahody. 30 New York Nor bk Stiernen. 30 New York Nor bk Stiernen. 30 do Am bagr John Shevmood. 30 do Gr bga Allemanin. 30 do Gr bga Allemanin. 31 Marseilles Fr str Pullon. 32 Marseilles Fr str Pullon. 33 Marseilles Fr str Pullon. 36 Havre Fr str Sully. 36 Bordeaux Br str Armscennin. 36 Gibrulard f. o. Dan bga C. C. Horrning. 39 Harburg Gr str Santos. 30 Bordeaux, Mars. Fr str Schrigen. 30 Bordeaux, Mars. Fr str Schrigen. 31 Bordeaux, Mars. Fr str Schrigen. 32 Elsewhere: 33 Bordeaux, Mars. Fr str Schrigen. 34 Elsewhere: 35 Gibrulard. 36 Gibrulard. 37 Antwerp Belg str Britannin. 38 Gr Str Santos. 39 Bordeaux, Mars. Fr str Schrigen. 39 Bordeaux, Mars. Fr str Schrigen. 39 Gob Belg str Restr.	4,200
	Antwern Release Cart	17,435
20 Battunore Am lug Geo Penhady. 30 New York Nor bis Stierens. 30 do Am bign John Sherwood. 30 do Gr bign Alemania. Aug r do Am lug Harriet S. Jackson. Europhe: July 23 Southampton, Havre IIr str Newa. 25 Marseilles Fr str Palan. 26 Harve Fr str Sully. 27 Harnburg Gr str Armonnin. 28 Gibreltar f o Don Ugen C. C. Harning. 29 Hamburg Gr str Santas. 29 Antweep Belg str Kryber. 20 Antweep Belg str Kryber. Eiterobere. Eiterobere. 21 River Plate B str Britannin. 22 River Plate B str Britannin.	3,325	
	bondeaux, mars. Fr str Senegal	6,40t
July 22	River Plate Br str Britannia	802
28 30 30 30 Aug 1 Euroff July 23 26 26 28 29 30 30 Elbeuth July 22 25 26	do Fr str Equaleur	
26	do Belg str Farre	594
20	Fast London Palus Canada	368

	The total clearances in	Into ha	1				•
		t bare	ve been:				
1,075 00	, Europe 139,28	a bags,	against 127	818,	in Ju	ly 188	9
p;	C of Count III A			525	٠,		
287 50	~ River Plate and	٠,	, 5	,692	,		
290 00	Wastinger						
260 00	°	. "	5	255		D	
226 00		3	245	,290			
225 00		uning 7	months fro	m Ja	nuary	ıst to	
228 000	a a a minority to				•		
26 ooo			bags				
14 000		S. agai	nst 741,132	in	1880		
245 000		, n	570,957		,,		
247 000			36,719				
193 000		С"	22,626		,,		
63 000	2,204,217 bags						
67 000	showing an increase of 822	#82 bar	1,371,434				
72 °!u	same period of last year, vi	z:	s over the	ilear	ınces	in the	
70 00n	010 and 1	ictease	n IInical C				
Bo1/2 °V₀	557,242	13	Europe	Hate:	٠.		
	23,812 ,,	,,,	Cape of	Good	Han	_	
075 000	7,751 ,,	19	Elsewher	e	riop	c	
75 000	832,783 bags,						
77 000	the increase to Europe amo	unting	to about all				
000 too	Receipts in the month of	July ha	to avenue.	101			
30 000	10,870 bgs p	er dav	·- weinger				
2130 000	against 8, 179		in July 18	80			
23 000	n 9,541 .		» 18				
160 000	7,861 7,826		., 13	78			
29 000	,, 6,749		,, 18	77 76			
50 000	We quote, per 10 kilos:			, .			
26 000	Washed		\$100 6\$	200			
95 000	Superior Good first		5 000 t	200			
50 000			650 4 200 4	750			
93 000	Ordinary first		3 600 3	350 Boo			
70 000	Good second Ordinary secon		2 950 3	150			
20 000	and on this basis cargoes may	u ;	550 2	/50			
1/2 1/20		no kilos					
- 1	Prime United States		L aut		er lb.		
5 000	Good	5,200	58/3		2.66	cts.	
7 000	Fair to good "	4,750	53/9		11.63	**	
0 000	Fair	4,550	51/9		1.24	**	
14 %	Good Channel.	4,400	50/4		0.93		
2 000	Fair "	3,950 3,650	45/10		9.94	**	
6 000	Low ,,	3,050	42/11	-	9.30	**	

2.99 39 7.70 2. (f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 23⅓ in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 140,000 bags. Since writing the above currency prices of the better grades have further advanced 50 to 100 reis per 10 kilos which ig counterbalanced by the sudden fall in exchange yesterday afternoon, leaving the sterling cost as above.

from January 1	from Rio st to July	during the	7 months
DESTINATION	1881	1880	1879
UNITED STATES New York. Baltimore Hampton Roads f. o. Richmond Charleston Savannah Mobile New Orleans Galveston Galveston	3,500 5,800 8,545	9,50 9,50 4,610	226,586 9,271 
Key West f. o.	=	=	16,876 4,346
Total EUROPE Channel f. o	30,271		11431939
Antwerp North of Europe & Babic	158.449 166,954	14,900 65,273 51,148	114,007 77,385
Bordeaux	163,954 59,665	201,419 105,761 27,713	124,362 34,105
Portugal Mediterranean	65,954 8,087 201,240	30,840 520 73,383	49,265 6,110 100,148
Total ELSKWHERE	1,128,199	570,957	730,410
Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	60,_31 30,337	36,719 22,626	36,969 19,547
Totals	90,908	59,345	56,516
United States	985,110 1,128,199 90,908	741,132 579,957 59,345	1,149,939 730,410 56,516
Total.1	2,204,217	1,371,434	1,936,865

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the month from July 1st to July 31st.

DESTINATION	1881	1880	1879
New York. Baltimore. Hampton Roads f. o. Kichmond Charleston Mobile. New Orleans. Galveston. St. Thomas f. o. Key West f. o.	Bags. 106.985 37.806	Bags. 103.522 24.296	Bags. 141.079 14.478 5.400 3.891
Total EUROPE.	142.791	127.818	169.648
Channel I o. O. Channel I o. O. Channel I o. O. Channel I o. O. Channel I o. Channe	19.510 6 293 36.602 16.767 9.251 8.004 42.848 139.284 18.964 4.109	12.032 2.025 45.292 17.811 4.226 3.999 27.21.113 106.525 5.692 5.255	13.870 6.440 25.813 14.010 3.15x 3.200 412 20.919 82.815 5.250 2.473 7.723
United States Europe Elsewhere Total	142.701 139.284 23.073	127.818 105 525 10 947 245.290	169.648 82.815 7 723 260.186
	2.2.140		200.180

26 do Belg ur Roser. 358 Flowr.—The arrivals since our last report consist of only 25 East London Br lug Sparkling Foam. 2,500 half lugs superior Chili per Aruxania which have been 50 Port Elizabeth , bk Huntress. 3,000 odd at 18\$500 per bag.

```
The arrivals in July have been 13,574 barrels, viz :
                                               13,074 barrels Amer
500 bags Chili
                                               13.574 barrels.
                The sales during the month amount to 37,054 barrels, viz :
                                             36,554 barrels American
500 bags Chili
                                             37,054 barrels.
arrivals during the 7
                nount to 192,713 barrels
Stock in first hands to
                                                               9,300 barrels
600 ",
500 ",
5,300 ",
1,500 ",
                                                                                                      Gallego
Huxall
Dunlop
O'Dance
Baltimore
St. Louis
                                     Total 17,800 barrels.
                                                       Trieste
Gallego
Haxall
Dunlop
O'Dance
Mc Cance
Baltimore
St. Louis
River Plate
Chili
                                                                                                    20$750-21$500 last sales
21 500-22 000
21 500-22 000
21 500-22 000
20 500-21 000
20 500-21 000
19 000-20 000
17 000-18 000 nominal
17 000-18 500
       Market steady,
Pitch Pine.
  Plied Pine.—There have been no further arrivals and the market continues firm at 455000 per dozen hat asle. Arrivals in July $46,050 feet.
Total arrivals since January 1814,838,470 feet against $,267,921 teet in same period 1880.
The Nancy Holl has just arrived with 285,000 feet from Brunswick, which are not yet sold.
While Pine.—The arrivals consist of 206,273 feet per Bjarke from New York which have been sold at 11,376 per for New York which have been sold at 11,376 per for New York which have been sold at 12,376 per for New York which have been sold at 13,376 per for New York which have been sold at 13,370 per for New York which have been sold at 13,370 per for New York which have been sold a 14,4500 per dozen. Total arrivals since January 1811,384 dozen. Some cargoes are reported sold to arrive on private terms. Arrivalis July 956 dozen.
Total arrivals since January 1811,844 dozen.
Sprace Pine.—No supply and quotations nominal. Total arrivals since January 1811,844 dozen.
Sprace Pine.—No supply and quotations nominal. Total arrivals since January 1811,844 dozen.
455—460 reis per lb. for George 445—450 n. n. New York Arrivals 13,040 kegs per Bjarke from New York. Arrivals in July 10,120 kegs. 415 cares. — pulls against 65,850 n. Str. 11,150 n. New York Arrivals in July 10,120 kegs.

8,500 Albemark from New York 8,500 n. Albemark from Mo.
                                                  --- There have been no further arrivals
              arket continues firm at 46$000 per do
5,8yr tons from Cardiff
1,785 , Greenock
1,772 , Liverpool
983 , Leith
818 , Swansca
656 , Sunderland
598 tons and roo tons cock from New Castle
572 tons from Olkagow
35 , Hamburg
000 tons croken
                                                                                                                                                                                                buyers at 760 reis. Stock insignificant.
Coals.—Arrivals
              23,005 tons coal and 100 tons coke
ag'st 23,433 , and 448 , is July 1880

, 14'165 , and -- , is July 1890

and the total arrivals during the 7 months since January 1st

amount to 125,637 tons coal and 485 tons coke
                                                                                                                                                                                              499 ,, New Port
730 ,, Grimsby
for companies' account. Prices in retail unaltered.

Codfish—Arrivals:
    in same per, 1880
                                                                                                                                                                                            Arrivals:

208 Cases per Guadiana from Southampton
110 ,, and 30 brls. per Angele from Liverpool
65 brls. per Memnow from Liverpool
Total arrivals in July: 1,533 cases and 112 barrels.
Cement—No arrivals.
                                                                                                                                                                                            Sugar.—Our market continues quiet there being no suffi-
cient supplies to make up a cargo and the little which appear
is being bought up to complete engagements or for home con
                                                                                                                                                                                              About 1,500 bags have thus changed hands at 1$566 are 10 kilos or 1714-17[11 cwt. f.o.b. ex freight and co
                                                                                                                                                                                              Also about 200 tons of Nazareths have been disp
```

Commit—No arrivals.

We quote:

English 6\$000—7\$500

Germa 6 000—6 800

Boulogne 7 500—8 000

Arrivals in July 2,115 barrels

Total arrivals since Janualy 1st 38,306 barrels.

Hay.—No arrivals.

We quote 2-70 reis per kilo for Rosario.

Arrivals in July 1,150 bales.

Total arrivals since January 1st 16,56 bales.

Bran.—Prices unchanged at 2\$200—2 400 per bag.

No arrivals.

No arrivals.

Arrivals in July 634 bags.

Total arrivals since January 1st 37,411 bags.

Indiane Corv. —Arrivals:

7,210 bags per News from River Plate.

Market quiet at 4\$500—4 600 per bag.

Arrivals in Guy 12,83,3 bags.

Total arrivals since January 1st 27,275 bags.

Total arrivals since January 1st 27,275 bags. Shipped during the fortnight:
6,500 bags, 102 barrels, 14 cases per Humboldt to Liv
Cotton.—100 bales have been sold for home consump \$900 per 10 kilos. Cocoa.—In dema

2,634 tubs per *Union* from New Carlisle being retailed at 25\$000 per tub. which are being retailed at 255000 per tub. Arrivals in July: 2,534 tubs. Total arrivals since January 18t: 24,010 tubs Ca ,315 cases Norwegian. PORT OF RAHIA PORT OF BAHIA.

Sugar.—No business of importance has been done, there being no stocks. A few thousand bags have changed hands to complete carges at \$750 pc rs (tolks) for regular Browns which is equal, at the exchange of 22d, to 19 per cwt. f. o. b. including frieight to Channel.

Shipped during the fortnight:
5,013 , Crassroum, to do
6,493 , Fick and Mehane, to do
5,548 , Germania, to do
Total shipments in June 65,500 bags
against 31,423 , in June 1880
16,889 , 1299
Cotton.—About 100 bales have been sold at \$\$100 pc 10 kilos for home consumption.

Cocoa.—Continued in demand at former prices for ferr Cooos—Continued in demand at former prices for fermant as well as common. The sales during the fornight amount 8co bags fermented at 4\$968 and 650 bags common at 3\$540 \$416—429 per cwi. f.o.b. te freight and commission. Stock of termented about 2,200 bags. Shipped during the tortnight Shipped during the fortinging 150 bag per Valparnito, Bordeaux
46 "Monteroide, Hamburg
830 "Powhattan, New York
Total shipmens in June 3,604 bags.
against 171 "In June 1880
"1, 21,97 "In 1890
The 2,000 bags fermented in stock have just been sold

The a, aco bags fermented in stock have just been sold at 48570 per 10 kilos or \$48 per cwt. 1.0 b.

Coffic.— Quiet. About 3,500 bags altogether have been disposed of a former price, viz. about 5,000 bags Moritibas at 3\$40,4 or 38/, about 500 bags. Chapada at 3\$40,5 or 402 and 500 bags. Stock in first hands about 4,600 bags.

Stock in first hands about 14,000 bags.

Toola shipments in June 3,165 bags and 1,500 bags.

John 16,100 bags.

John 16,10 237 bales per Maskeline to Liverpool
3,000 , Donati, to Bremen
5,475 , Montevideo, to Hamburg
1,400 , Nie, to Hamburg or Antwerp
3,491 , Comtexe Duchatel, Bordeaux
cks in first hands about 125,c00 bales. Stocks in first hands about 125,000 bales.

Total shipments in June 20,76 bales, 600 mangotes
against 22,629 ,, 1,170 in June 1880
against 22,629 ,, 1,170 in June 1880
Freights.—Dull. Chartered to load here:
Norw. log. Stabil, sugar to Channel, 32/6 and 5%
total log. Stabil, sugar to Channel, 32/6 and 5% Norw, ang. Satura, auga.

Steamer rates.

London and Liverpool. 33y and 5% antwerp. 35t—40t and 5% beamen and Hamburg. 35—40t in fall Hamburg. 35—40t in fall New York. 40ts coffee & cos Flour.—Arrivals: Salt,...Arrivals 2,000 alqueires from Cette which found

1,602 tons from Cardift

4\$000 per 10 kilos.

Cocoa.—In demand and firm. The sales amount to about
1,000 bags fermented at 4\$002 and 400 bags common at 3\$574
a 3\$608 per 10 kilos which is equal at the exchange of 23\$ to
5515 and 4916—4311 per cwt. 1.0.b. Stack about 500 bags

common.

Shipped during the fortnight:

1,400 bags per S. Mairin to Havre.

Ceffer.—Dall and no transactions of importance to report.

About 600 bags Naraerth have changed hands at 2\$506—
3 200 per to kilos according to quality, which is equal to 334 and 363 per cwt. f.o.b. Supplies of the new crop are still and 363 per cwt. f.o.b. Supplies of the new crop are still

July 27th, 1881.

limited and about the average turn out; no exact opinion cun at present be formed. Stock about 18,40 bags.

Shipped during the fornight:
18 bags per Orthogate to Bordeaux
5,500 , Humboldt to Antwerp and London.

Hitter.—Very firm and holders demanding higher prices.
The only sale since our last report comprises 1,000 dry salted at \$58000 per 10 kilos. For dry 7\$000 is asked. Stock about 11,000 hidds. Shipped during the fortnight: Shipped during the fortnight:

200 indee per Bleue to Hamburg

2,500 n Busson Ayres to do

3,1765 n Berlin to Stemen

Tobacco.—Notwithstanding the higher rates of exchange the

dealers demand for their stocks the old prices, viz: 38200—4 200

p. a. for Alagoinhas, 45200—5 500 p. a. for S. Amaro and

Cachosin, and 86800—7 500 p. a. for S. Pelix, in consequence

of which no transactions have been effected. The shipments kilos Rubber, kilos... 341,000 Cacáo, ,, ... 900,000

of which no transactions have been effected. The shipments during his month have been to a great extent for account of those of our exporters who buy direct in the interior. Stock about 108,600 bales.

Shipped since our last report:
1,939 bales per Blene to Hamburg
941 , S. Martin to Hawe
6,347 , Beneva Ayres to Hamburg
9973 , Berilko Temen.
Frieghts—Continue dull. Chartered to load here:
Brick Others, £500 in full, London
Gr schr Tiger, 27(6, Havre.
Steamers rates: PORT OF MARANHÃO Thub 19th, 1881.

Cetton.—Is selling at 440-480 reis per kilo but there are few buyers. Holders are accumulating stocks. The quality is poor. Sugar.—For the small parcels arriving 130-150 reis per kilo k paid.

Fritcht...../.—Jed and 15% for cotton and 101 and 10% of sugar.

Exchange—Little doing at 21% 50 d/s. PORT OF PARÁ. Exports during the 1st semester of 1881.
Rubber, 2000 Total 4,197,714 ... 1,757,810 ...The customs receipts at the port of Montreal, Canada, for the fiscal year ending June 30th amounted to \$7,077,793 show. ing an increase of \$1,84,095 over the receipts in 1850 and of \$1,20,000 over those in 1875 which was hitherto considered the most prosperous year. -The June receipts and exports of rubber ard were as follows: 367,000 553,000 SHIPPING NEWS. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 24.

HULL—Br bk Larm, 948 tons: Currie; 80 ds; coal; put into this port leaky, bound for S. Francisco.

JULY 24.

ANTWERP—Br bk. Moorkili; 484 tons; Brown; 70 ds; rails and sandries to order.

July 19th, 1881.

260,000 984,000

GLASGOW-Gr bk Peter; 383 tons; Wortmann; 56 ds; coal to order.

\*\*TULY 25.

N. York.-Nor bk \*\*Bjarke\*\*, 490 tons; Johnsen; 59 ds; sundries to McCulloch Beecher & Co.

SAIGON-Fr bk Bremontier, 441 tons; Hamel; 97 ds; rice to Camara & Gomes, Camara & Gomes.

OPORTO-Port bk Andacia; 653 tons; Pinheiro; 45 ds; sundries to M. d'Oliveira & Co.

JULY 27,

IDBRIAND—Br bk Elizabeth; 640 tons; Robert; 55 ds; coal

Nitheroy Gas Co.

The Northerby Gas Division; 193 tons; Le Daim; 61 ds; cod-fish to Hime Zenha & Silveira.

\*\*JULY 28.

CETTE--Nor bk Nezclo; 266 tons; Samuelsen; 56 ds; salt and wine to order.

JULY 26.

OPORTO-Port bk Nova Vencedora; 302 tons; Lessa; 48 ds; sundries to M. d'Oliveira & Co. sundries to M. d'Oliveira & Co.

"YULV 29.

CARDIFF—Am shp Alice M. Minett, 1,393 tons; Whitmore,
58 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. ILHA TERCEIRA... Port lug Flor de Angra; 326 tons; Senna; sundries to M. J. de Oliveira Costa. sundries to M. J. de Oliveira Costa.

\*\*JULV\*\* 20.

C. or Good H.—Bre ga Silver Cloud: 124 tons; McLachlau
32 de; sundries to Notion Megaw & Co.

\*\*JULV\*\* 31.

CETTE-Not bgit Nordern; 236 tons; Davidson; 63 ds, salt to
Berla Cottina & Co. AUGUST 1 RANGOON—Br bk Asterion: 508 tons; Morice; 90 ds; rice to or.
N. York—Am bk Albemarle: 435 tons; Forbes: 64 ds; sundries to Monteiro Hime & Co. dries to Monteiro Hime & Co.

AUG. 2

Torrentiga—It bk Teodolinda; 449 tons 60 ds; salt to order.

Brusserica—Bing Nancy Holt; 318 tons; Hanburg: 54 ds;

Brusserica—Am bk Syria; 514 tons: Pattang all: 20 ds; hay to

Chapeaurouge & Co. Chapeaurouge & Co.

Montevideo-Sp bg Soberano, 330 tons; Fruch; 18 ds; jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Rocha. B. AYRES.—Sp smk Mercedita; 124 tons: Duran; 16 ds; jerked beef to I. Romagnera. SALT ISLAND.-Fr bk Caldera; 234 tons; Carré; 33 ds; salt to Monteiro Braga & Co. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. 7ULY 22 ELSINORE—Nor bgn Garibaidt; 273 tons; Hansen; coffee.
CAPE TOWN—Br bgn Hotspur; 302 tons; Crosby; coffee.
BALTIMORE—Br bk Campanere; 275 tons; Walker; coffee.
7ULY 23.
PORT NATAL—Br bgn Saruh; 187 tons; Lewis; coffee.
VICTORIA, Vancouver Island—Am shp City of Brookhyn; 1,773
tons; Patteron; ballast.

tons: Patterson; ballast.
7UTY 25.
CARDIFF-Be ship N. Mosher; \$11 tons; Monchin; ballast.
VLY 26.
S. FRANCISCO-Be ship Arklow; 1,498 tons; Curry ballast. ANCISCO—DI SILY ... JULY 27. (S ISLAND—Am lug Jeseph Baker, 405 tons; Ryder; bl't.

TURKS SIAMO—Am lug Joseph Garer; 403 wild, Gyara, wild yULY 98.
VALPARAISO—Br bk Mathilde Hyllard, 598 tons; Leons; bl't. MONTEWISO—Sp pdl Pellar, 190 tons; Orta: rice.
SALT JIAMO—Port bk Sullana; 431 tons; Almeidn; ballast. SALT ISLAND-FORTON SHEEDING 431 10005 AUDICION DE SANDERON DE SAND

FARANGUA--Aust schr Maria Zari; 148 tons; Stiglich; bl't. GULY 30. GIBRALTAR f. 0 --Dan bgn C. C. Hornung: 196 tons; Andersen; coffee.

EAST LONDON—Br lug Sparking Foam; 202 tons; Smith; coffee.

EAST LONDON—Br lug Flantieres; 25 tons; Smith; coffee.

PORT ELEBETH—Br lug Huntrees; 25 tons; Cunn; coffee.

BALTHORE—Am lug Geo. Pendody; 502 tons; Wilson; coffee.

VALPARISO—Am lik Nijhon; 1,112 tons; Rogers; ballast;

SALT ELALAM—Port lik Saudade; 422 tons; Paulo; ballast;

JULY 3;

N. Youx—Am lug Njohn Shermood; 524 tons; Maristany; eds.

N. Youx—Am lug Njohn Shermood; 524 tons; Markin; coffee.

AUGUST:

N. Youx—North Stjernen; 347 tons; Sjedtormen; coffee.

S. Paaceccon—Br chup County of Aberdees; 1876 tons; Drum—Morth ballest;

mond; ballast,

AUG. 2.

N. YORK...Am lug Harriet S. Jackson; 505 tons; Ba con; c'fe

--The Dutch bgn. Gruns, Capt. Rapps, put into Aracaty leaky. She has a cargo of salt from Macão for Rio Grande do Sul.

do Sul.

"The Br. bk. Lara of Maitland; 948 tons, Capt. Curie, 80 ds from Hull with coals for S. Francisco, California, put into this port leaky on the agrd ult.

"The Br. bk. Kinnet of Liverpool, 528 tons, Capt. Mc-Bride, which left Bahia on February 5 for New York, has not since been heard of and is considered lost. The insurance on the vessel was effected in London and Glisgow.

"The Gr. bgn. Lda, Capt. Schilling, which left Bahia or Arnacijá in ballator Ijune 21th, wort ashore near Bahia and a telegram is reported to have been received in Bremen from Capt. Schilling stating that the vessel was totally wrecked, crew saved.

crew saved.

—The Provincia do Para of July 14th states that the Br bg
Astronyle, from Cardiff for Para' with coal, was weeked at 1
p. m. on July 7th at a distance of 35 miles from the Salinas
lighthouse. The crew saved themselves in a boat and were
picked up by the str. Lithouense and taken by her to Para'
and thence to England.

—The usual which was weeked on the bar of Ancaty on

"The vessel which was wrecked on the bat of Aracaty on the 5th ult and which a telegram from that place reported to be the German by Aracham from Marro for Rio Grande do Sul, is perhaps the Gr. bg. Oberm, which left Havre for Rio Grande on April 6th, as no vessel called Abraham has left Havre on such a voyage.

Have on such a voyage.

"The lighthouse department announces, under date of the asth ult., that the lighthouse at the mouth of the Rio São Francisco, province of Alagóas, is in danger of falling, and that the light has been suspended until the necessary repairs can be made. In the meantime a white light will be exhibited from the watchtower on the har.

"The Br shp Star of Inatia, loading coal in Penarth Dock for Rio de Janciro took fire in the night of 30th June. She was hauled out into the basin and two engines were set to work to put out the fire which, however, was still burning in the alternoon of July 1st. The vessel had about 1,000 tons of coal already on board.

"The discription of Dunay Modical.

coal airendy on board.

"The direction of Bureau Verina has published the following statistics of maritime disasters reported during the month of May, concerning all flags. Sailing vessels reported lost:—48 Bhitish, 20 American, 21 French, 7 Norwegian, 6 German, 5 Italian, 2 Danish, 2 Austrian, 2 Spanish, 2 Portuguese and 3 Greek; total 111. In this number are included 14 vessels reported missing. Steamers reported lost:—12 British, 3 American, 1 Spanish, and x Swedish; total 16.

FREIGHTS : Salling-Vessels: London. 60/ Liverpool 50/ Antwerp. 50/ Hamburg. 40/ Hawre. fr. 56 Bordeaux. fr. 5 Marseilles. fr. 6 New York. 50 c Channel f. o... 40
Lisbon f. v... 40/-45/
Gibraltar f. o.. 40/-45/
U. S North. 20/-22/
Do South. 20/-25/

ARRIVA	LS OF	FO.	REIGN ST	EAMERS.	
DATE NA		1	VHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO	-
July 22 Britannii 33 Poitou E 24 Sully, F 25 Equateu 25 Araucan 26 Santos, C 27 Oraf Santos 27 Oraf Santos 28 Oraf Santos 29 Oraf Santos 20 Oraf Santos 20 Oraf Santos 20 Oraf Santos 20 Oraf Santos 21 Oraf Santos 22 Oraf Santos 23 Oraf Santos 24 Oraf Santos 25 Oraf Santos 26 Oraf Santos 27 Oraf Santos 28 Oraf Santos 29 Oraf Santos 20 Oraf Santos 20 Oraf Santos 21 Oraf Santos 22 Oraf Santos 23 Oraf Santos 24 Oraf Santos 25 Oraf Santos 26 Oraf Santos 26 Oraf Santos 27 Oraf Santos 28 Oraf Santos 28 Oraf Santos 29 Oraf Santos 20 O	, Br	Liv	rerpool*, 23d	Wilson, Sons &C	-
,, 23 Poitou F	r nerica, 1	Ri Ge	ver Plate 4 noa* 20	Wilson, Sons &C Karl Valais & C Fiorita & T.	
,, 24 Sully, F ,, 25 Equateur	Fr	Sar	itos, 22h rdeaux * 20d	Fiorita & T. A. Leuba & Co Messageries Mar. Norton M'w & C Wilson, Sons & C Norton M'w & C I. Ed. Johnston & C Ed. Johnston & C A. Leuba & Co Royal Mail Brantes & Co	3
" 25 Kosse, F	a, Br	Va	ndon° 24d lparaiso* 18d	Wilson, Sons &C	Ī
,, 28 Santos, C	Gr So. Gr	R.S	erpool* 28d S. Francisco*1 mburg* 25d vre* 26	Ed. Johnston &C	
,, 29 V. de H	ahia Fr Br	Ha	vre* 26 ith pton* 22	A. Leuba & Co Royal Mail	
,, 30 Graf Bis	mark, G II, It	r Bre	men* 25 noa" 37	Brandes & Co Fiorita & Tavolara	
" 30 Kepler, " 30 Sénégal,	Fr	Riv	er Plate 5/2 er Plate 4	Messageries Mar.	
Aug. 2 Parauag	r uá, Gr bus Ble	Ha	mburg* 25d	Royal Mail Brandes & Co Fiorita &Tavolara Norton M'w & C Messageries Mar. Mee Allen & Co Ed. Johnston & C Norton M'w & C	
" Implac	IIVES	OF	FORFICA	STEAMERS	
	AME	1	WHERE TO	. CARGO	_
				- CARGO .	
July 22 Nebo, B 23 Britanni 24 Neva, B 24 Poitou, 25 Heveliu 26 Araucar 26 Sully, F 26 Equate 26 Rosses, J 29 Valpara 30 Santos, 31 Kepler,	r a. Br	Sar	atos Iparaiso*	Sundries Sundries Sundries	_
,, 24 Neva, B	r Fr	Ma	ithampton* irseilles*	Sundries Coffee	c
,, 25 Heveliu ,, 25 Nord A	s, Br merica,	It Ri	w York ver Plate	Coffee Coffee Sundries	_
" zó Sully, F	r F	H	verpoor ver Plate	Sundries Coffee Sundries	33,
,, 26 Rosse, I	Blg iso. Gr	Ri	ver Plate ver Plate	Sundries Sundries	6,
,, 30 Santos,	Gr Blg	Ha So	imburg* uth'ton*	Coffee Coffee	4,
Aug. 1 Sénégal	, Br	Sa Bo	ntos rdeaux*	Sundries Coffee	4. 4.
, 29 Valpara , 30 Santos, , 31 Kepler, , 32 Memno Aug. 1 Sénégat , 1 Vill de , 2 Tagus, , 2 Graf Bis	pania F Br	Ri	ntos ver Plate	Sundries Sundries Sundries	12,
					71
Caning at i				THE PORT OF	15,
RIO D		-	SSELS IN	T 2, 1881.	2,
NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER	2,
41			FROM		10,
AMERICAN			New V. A	In dieta	
shp Thomas Dan bk Lorena	315 Ju	ly 4	New York Cardiff	In distress A. Mass & Co Wilson, Sons & Co To order. McCulloch B'r & C Norton Megaw & C Phipps Bros, & Co. Wilson, Sons & Co. Wilson, Sons & Co. Wonteiro Hime & C W. ChapeaurougeC	4,
shp St. John Sim shp Austria bgi John Wesley bk H'y M. Watts bk Gamaliet shp Alice M. M't bk Albemarle bk Syria	1300	, 12	Cardiff New York	To order. McCulloch B'+ & C	1,
bk H'y M. Watts	1022	, 17	Cardiff Baltimore	Norton Megaw & C Phipps Bros, & Co.	
shp Alice M. M't bk Albemarle	1393 435 Au	. 29	New York.	Wilson, Sons & Co Monteiro Hime & C	1, 2,
bk Syria	514 190 Ju	, 2	Rosano	W. ChapeaurougeC M. Azeyedo & Co	1,
bg Moro	190 34	Mulo	D. Hyrcs	at. Azeyetto & Co	1, 5,
bk Longfellow shp Lady Lisgar	811 At 1206 M	orilgo ny 28	Newport Amaterdam	Monteiro Hime &Co For repair	1,
bk Verona bk Ivy	580 Ju	, 30 HCII	Liverpool.	A. Moss & Co. P. S. Nicolson & C	
bk Wandering S,	781	, 13 , 20	Antwerp	To order	1
shp British India	1265	,, 27	Greenock Cardiff	Watson Ritchie &C D. Pedro II RR.	
shp Algoma bgn Rosella Smi	1183 509 Ju	,, 29 lly 3	Brunswick.	Norton, Megaw & C Phipps Bros & Co	3.
shp Importer bk Arabella	364	,, 5	Greenock	W. Ritchie & Co	8,
shp Her Royal H	1244	, 12	Cardiff	Leopoldina R.R. Dom Pedro II RR.	3,
bk Trossachs bk Jane	553 636	,, 14 ,, 14	Rangoon	To order. Rio Gas Co.	
bk Martha Reid. bk Duchess of L'	372	, 15 ,, 16	Greenock	Alex. Wagner.	8
bk Lara	948	,, 23	Hull	In distress To order	5, 1,
bk Elizabeth bg Union	193	, 27 ,, 27	Sunderland New Carlist	Nitheroy Gas Co. Hime Zenha e Silv'a	
bg Silver Cloud bk Asterion	508 A	, 30 ig 1	Rangoon	Norton Megaw&Co To order, To order	
DANISH	310	,, 2	Diuliswick.	Monteirn Hime & Co For repair  For repair  For repair  For Pair  F	L
schrH. J. Baagoe FRENCH				Finnie Irmãos & Co	
bk Berville bg Deux Maries. bk D'Alembert	488 Fu 260 Ju	ne 2	Lisbon Cardiff	J. Miranda Leone To order To order. J. & J. Peake Camara & Gomes Monteiro Braga & C	to,
bk D'Alembert bk Angele bk Bremontier	489 393	,, 8	Hamburg Liverpool	To order. J. & J. Peake	
bk Angele bk Bremontier bk Caldera	234 A	,, 26 ug 2	Salt Island.	Monteiro Braga & C	1,
GERMAN schr Albert	08 A	oril28	B. Avres	Berla Cotrim & Co	3
schr Albert bg Lisette bg Orient bg Heta bk H. Peters lug Allemania. bgn Arthur H'th	150 Ju 226 Ju	nu 25	Paysandú Cette	Berla Cotrim & Co J. M. Frias & Sons Karl Valais & Co To order Brandes & Co. E. Johnston & Co. Hartwig Will'n & C To order.	
bg Beta bk H. Peters	253 412	,, 8	Hamburg.	Brandes & Co. E. Johnston & Co.	I,
bgn Arthur H'tly	234	,, 19 ,, 19	Karlshamn. Glasgow	Hartwig Will'n & C To order.	10,
bk Peter. ITALIAN lug Solbechto bk Teedeldinda NORVEGIAN bk Mercator bg Eigil. bk Grid bk La Gitana bk Alf. bk Bjarke bk Nescio bgu Norden Sweddish schr Carmen.	564 Ju	ne 6	Lisbon	Barbose Braga & C To order.	
bk Teodolinda Norwegian	449 A	ng 2	Lorrevieja.	To order.	-
bg Eigil	272 428 J.	,, 29	Cadiz	To order. To order. Arthur Moss & Co. F. L. Perem & Co. Dom Pedro H RR. McCulloch B. & Co. To order Berla Cotrim & Co.	
bk La Gitana bk Alf	250	,, s	Macáo Swansea	F. L. Perem & Co Dom Pedro H RR.	I
bk Bjarke bk Nescio	490 266	,, 25 ,, 28	New York.	McCulloch B. & Co To order	
bgu Norden swedish schr Carmen	236	,, 3I	Port Alegre	Newland Ir. & Co.	
SPANISH			1		
smk Guadelupe.	147 M	ar 13	Paysandú.	A. Wagner I. M. Frias & Filho	
bk Isabel	359 M	ay 5	B. Ayres	F.de Figueiredo &C Alex. Wayner.	at
smk Guadelupe. bg Recurso II. bk Isabel bg Felipe bg Victoria bg Roger-de-Flor smk Onion. bg Hortencia smk Dorotea. bg Prinjativa	143	" 9 " 20	Magdalena Paysandú	A. Wagner Sonza Ir'o & Rocha	Mi Mi
bg Hortencia	169 202 Ju	,, 24 іле 4	B, Ayres Concordia	A. Wagner. S. Hime & Zenha	Pa Pa en
bg Primitiva	164	, 13	Mont video	F. Figueredo & Co.	mi
bg Pepe	240 240	,, 25	Paysandú Mont'video	J. Romaguera J. Romaguera	
bg Horeteat  smk Dorotea  bg Primitiva  pol Modesta  bg Pepe  bg Winifredo  bg Tres Herman'  bg Soberano  smk Mercedita.	220 330 A	,, 20 ug 3	B. Ayres Mont video	A. Waguer J. M. Frins & Filho Red Figueriedo &C Alex. Wagner A. Wagner Soura Ir'o & Rocha A. Wagner S. Hime & Zenha Alexander Wagner F. Figueredo & Co J. M. Frins & Sons. J. Romaguera Sourad renao&Rocha Sra Irmão&Rocha J. Romaguera	
pille approvance	124	,, 2	B. Ayres	J. Komaguera	
bg Pedro V					
bk Laura Norton	220 Ju 997 Ju	ine s	Pern'mbu'o Salt Island.	Souza Ir'o & Rocha Mendes d'Oliveira& To order J. A. G. dos Sautos Amaral e Silva J. M. Leone & Co. Souza Ir & Rocha. M. d'Oliveira & Co. Mendes d'Oliv'a&C M. J. de Oliveira C	ne
bk Improviso bgn Oceano	194	" 16	Itajahy	Amaral e Silva J. M. Leone & Co.	ne
bg Oceano bg Gratidão schr M. das D's bk Audacia bk Nsva Venced	174 653	,, 19	P. Ayres Oporto	Souza Ir & Rocha. M. d'Oliveira & Co	lat
bk Nsva Venced lug Flor deAngra	302 326	,, 25	Oporto Ilha Terca,	Mendes d'Oliv'a&C M. J. de Oliveira C	or Pa

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

	GO	VER	IMV	ENT	BON	DS		
EMISSION	CIRCULATION		DENOMINATION		INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION	
			Apolice	s, currer	псу	6 %	1,000\$000	1,075\$000
		"	**	**			800 000 600 000	1,065 000
		11	. 31	**		, 10		1,005 000
339,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	"	17	**		**	500 000	23
		,,,	11	13		19	400 000	31
		н	23	"		**	200 000	19
100								ĺ
		111	31	12	*********	5 %	1,000 000	90 %
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	13	11	13	*********	17	600 000	22
	177-71	15	12	b	**********	17	400 000	27
119,600 000	119,600 000	,,		,,		4 %	1,000 000	
200			"	"			600 000	
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincia	d apolic	es of Ri	o de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	Nº 15001
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000	Jan 22 .	. "			"	200 000	
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National	Loan o	f 1868,	gold	11	1,000 000	1,230\$000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	,,	**	11	" ······	"	500 000	","
44,820,000 000	50,235,000 000	National	Loan of	1879,	gold	41/20	1,000 000	112 %
7,065,000 000	3-7-33,000 000	11	**	12	,,		500 000	,,,

•	APITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FU	ND	TRAL -ATOUD	LAST I	PAIL	_
-					<del>'</del>	BANKS	I		-			_
33	000,000\$	165,000	AU	200\$	All All	Banco do Brazil	8,754,213 2,118,043 1,102,841	981	292\$000 200 000	10\$000	July	18
12	000,000	40,000 60,000	25,000	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario. Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,102,841	088	250 000 235 000	9 500	July	18
ξ	000,000	50,000	All	£20	£ 10	English (limited). Industrial e Mercantil. Mercantil de Santos.	£ 150	000	135 000	12 sh	Jun	1
0	000,000	30,000	All 5,000	200	All	Mercantil de Santos	575,000\$	000	222 000	9\$000	July	18
å	000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	Banco Predial New London and Brazilian	229,414 12,325 £ 140,	336	170 000	5 000	July	1
S	1,000,000	50,000	All 15,000	200	£ 10	New London and Brazilian Banco do Commercio	442,253	000	218 000	11 S 9\$000	Oct	1
	-	- 1	AR	200\$								
7	000,000\$ 500,000	5,000 37,500	14,380	2004	All All	Petropolis	83,730 103,795	470 to8	92 000	8\$000	July	1
	000,000	75,000	25,000	100	250\$ All	do do debentures			84 %	61/2 %	interes	
4	,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Sorocabana	528,691	200	73 000 73 000	8 %	June	1
	-	= 1	_	_	.€ 50 100\$	do debentures	-		85 °/o	6%	interes	st
2	,400,000	12,000	All	200	Ali	Leopoldina	81,320	270	72 040 420 000	6 % 7 000	interes July.	it.
•	000,000	10,000	All	200	2005 All	do preferred ob	<u> </u>		420 000 209 000 25 000	81/2 %	interes	šţ
	600,000	3,300	Ali	300	All	Nictheroyense. Campos a S. Sebastião. S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro.	_		Nom.			
10	,665,000	53,325	30,000	200	All	do do with right to subsidely	_				July	1
		-	-	-		do do ministra de mar	_		200 000 17 000		_	_
	800,000	4,000	All	200	All	TRAMWAYS	34,600	000		614°0	Feb.	1
4	,000,000\$	20,000	16,500 All	200\$	All		183,493	950	358 000 800 000	13 000	July.	,
2	700,000	7,000	All	200 100	All xoo\$	S. Paulo.	_		800 000			
1	200,000	7,000 6,000	All	200	All		7,471	399	120 000	8 000	July.	
	540,000 800,000	4,990	3,000	200	All	Pelotas	_		20 060			
1	200,000	4,900 Ú,000	3,500 All	200	All	Porto Alegre		000	45 000	5 000	July	1
	,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Montevideo	30,163	003	194 000	7 200	July	1
:	,200,000	10,000	All	200\$		Nictherov	-,500	000	4 000			
	,200,000 ,400,000	27,000	All	2007	All All	Broxellas	17,981	663	19 000	10 000	July	
•	_	-	-	-	500\$	do debentures	7,79	003	250 000 90 %	6 %	intere	st
,	,800,000	6,000	ΑΊ	300\$	300	TOLL ROADS União e Industria.	180,000	000		15 000	June	
	180,000	1,800	All	100	All			000	ros coo Nom.	15 000	) 14516	
4	,000,000\$	20,000	All	200\$	All	NAVIGATION COMPANIES Brazileira de Navegação	436,222	702	220 000	10 000	July	,
	600,000	3,000	All	200	160\$	Espirito Santo e Campos	436,222 300,000	000	Non.	8 000	July	i
	640,000	3,200	3,168	200	All	União Nictheroyense	_		Nom.		i	
,	750,000	2,500 50,000	All	£ 15	All	Amazon Steam Maniestin	89,172	045	100 000	6 000	July. July.	1
Á	150,000	750	40,419	200	100\$	Paulista Amazon Steam Navigation Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará) Nacional de Navegação	£ _50	,000	100 000	gsh	July.	1
:	,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Nacional de Navegação	103,019	720	250 000	10 000	May	1
8	,000,000\$	8,000	4,000 All	1,000\$	125		225,000	000	195 000	20 000	July	,
3	500,000	3,000	All	1,000 1,000	250	Garantia	305,794 172,750	780	460 000 145 000	37 000 8 000	July	1
	800,000	800	All	1,000	250	Argos Fluminense. Garantia Nova Permanente. Nova Regeneração.	180,123	703	100 000	12 500	July	,
4	500,000	20,000	All 10,000	1,000	100	Conhança	155,000	722	Nom.	3 000	Jan. July	1
ξ	,000,000	40.000	20,000	200	50	Integridade	250,000	000	70 000	♦ 000	fuly	1
1	000,000	50,000	25,000 All	100	100	Previdente Popular Fluminense	134,209 184,426	740	20 000	5 000	July Dec.	1
	,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Alliança,	7	/4-	26 000	2 000	July	1
	500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	Ali	Gloria	70,000	000	40 000	1 400	July.	,
	200,000	1.000	All	200 100	All 100\$	Harmonia	-		40 000 Nom.	3 000	Dec.	τ
	• .	3,000			100\$	Mercado Nictheroyense GAS COMPANIES	940	000	7 000	370	June.	
Ĺ	750,000	37,500 7,500	36,000 All	£ 20	All All	GAS COMPANIES Rio de Janeiro	-		270 000	10 %	May April	;
4	75,000					Nictheroy MISCRLLANROUS	_		65 000	20%		
	600,000\$	3,000	All 600	200\$	All	Transportes Marit, de Sav Bonds Maritimos	120,000	000	100 000	3\$000 6 000	July.	1
t	,000,000	3,000 50,000	15,000	200	All	Docas de Pedro II	_		50 000	4 000	Jan. Jan.	1
1	400,000	5,000 2,000	All	200	All	Brazil Industrial	-		50 000 B2 000 Nom.	4	,	
	500,000	2,500	All All	200	145\$	Driao industriai Florestal Paranaense Melhorumentos de Santos Carroagens Flumineuse Commercio e Lavoura Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Tratão Fluminense Minas de Cagapava	=		2 000			
	,200,000	6,000	All 5,461	200	All	Melhoramentos de Santos			Nom.		Tools.	
	,000,000	12,500	7. 500	200	100\$	Commercio e Lavoura	58,793 10,000	327	175 000	8 000 8 000	July. July	1
ĺ	450,000	4,000 6,000	All	500	All	Economia (lavanderia)			1 000	1		
•	800,000	4,000	All	200	40	Tritão Fluminense			Nom.	interest	July	1
,	800,000	9,000	All 6.000	50 200		Minas de Caçapava	_		20 000			
1	,000,000	10,000	5,000	100	All	Petropolitana	=		Nom.			
4	400,000	40,000 8,000	7,500 4,400	100 50	70\$ Ali		37,866	000	20 000 78\$000	6	July	
10	,000,000	50,000	40,000	200	All	Indust. Flum. (kiosques)	208.497	496	Non. Non.	6 500		
	700,000	6,000 3,500	2,130 All	100 200	All All	Engapho Central de Ouiscons	132,870	000	Nom.	5 000	Dec.	T
	,50,000	3,300	-	-	200\$	do obligations	=		200 000	8 500	May	
		l										

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

in the city of São Paulo, on

Saturday, August 6th,

t is o'clock; prom, by Mr. Ruberto Tavares, auctionser, undorsed by the Liquidator of the firm of Messa. Dulley, the like & Humino, Mr. D. C. Jianes, the lot of ground, ware-cause, sawing and planing mill, situate on the Santos and Sao ulb Kailway, in the city of Sao Paulo: together with the gine and machinery pertaining to the sawing and planing ill—as follows:

- 1 12-horse power steam engine, made by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth;
- r general joiner, No. D, made by Messrs. J. A. Fay & Co.:
- 1 patent band saw, J. A Fay & Co.;
- No. 3½ patent mortising machine, J. A. Fay & Co.; vertical saw mill, 24 saws;
- Sundry grindstones, emory wheels, shafting, etc., all nearly and in good working order.

For plans of the ground and buildings, terms and particu-ns, apply at this office, No. 8, Rua S. Pedro, Rio de Jantro, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 79, Rua S. Ben o, São

USTAVUS LUTZ, Rua d'Alfandega No. 58 begs to offer his services for liquidations, book-keeping or other commercial employments.

#### REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA. (PORTUGUESE.)

The only Engineering Review published in Brazil.

Devoted to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineers ng enterprises, and to all co-ordinate subjects which aid in the industrial development of the country.

It will contain a full record of all concessions granted by the Owing to its large circulation among engineers in all parts o the empire, it will be found a valuable advertising medium.

Published monthly. 

Advertising terms furnished on application.
Address: Redacção da

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA, No. 28 Rua de Gonçalves Día 721. Rio de Janeiro. Caixa no Correio, No. 721.

#### THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

With the opening of the present year THE RIO News was enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every department, which experience has proved to be necessary to the interests of a large and influential community of English-speaking merchants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly effected in the

#### Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable infor-mation and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

#### Financial Department

the Nzwa will continue to report faily the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds and stocks will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profitableness or security of investments. In its

#### News Department

it will aim to give a fall resouné of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or fact. In its enwe gathering it will seek to represent things just as it finds them; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries:

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Gazets da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute clampion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious inicative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim. Nabuco. The roar of the interests field by the inmorter traffic in human flesh does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and extract panegyrist-The whole English colony of Rio de Janeiro price Turk Rio Naws, and there are already many Brazilians who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

We wish Turk Rio Nixus success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that trights, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the designace of pussessing slaves in the last quarter of the intertenth century.

The existence of this important organ of the press is a splendid poof that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holders that a journal can live.

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Monitor Campistin, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Since its inauguration Tau Rto Naws has become important
and useful not only for the impartality and high standard with
which it reast all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provinction noises of Brazil, and of commercial
information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of
which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would tollow the discussion of
public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From the Echo Municipal, Cachoeira, São Paulo,

Besides the important articles of real interest which we find in the text, it contains an abundance of new items, which are largely devoted to this province. It contains also a special department in which the railways of the empire are exclusively

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Brazii, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons.

From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished editor of Time. No News who so faithfully transmiss to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and financial life of our povinices, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

From the Artista, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the preas which, under the little which we have taken for this epigraph ["The Rto Naws"], is published in the im-perial capital, epocalishy devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful 375-350.

perial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear proof that on this American soil, where shines the Southern Cross, they have tound a second motherland.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enfightened contemporary, The Ro Nrws, oftering to us its most valuable sid in calling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, is without doubt a motive sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrous colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 22, 1880.

THER RO NEWS of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is specially sealous, but also to our country, appreciating without passion and with the greatest impartially those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

#### Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY

Export and Commission Merchants.

41 AND 43 WALL STREET NEW YORK P. O. Box No. 2364

Facilitate the introduction into Brazil of American products, achinery, Agricultural Implements, Railroad Supplies, Man-cultures Jonds, Hardware, Dry Goods and specialisies gen-ally suitable for or adaptable to the requirements of that unity, by formishing reliable information regarding the special seles of preparing and packing merchandies, so essencial to the profutible acceptation there, and by means of their Rio de-entry of the production of the production of the production and Manufactures are not othered communication with the Brazilian merchants.

### IDGERWOOD M'F'G. Co., Successors of (LIMITED).

MILFORD & LIDGERWOOD,

Engineers, Machinists, Importers of Machinery and Material for Agricultural and Industrial Establishments, and Cotton and Woolen Mills. GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE

#### SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

COFFEE- CLEANING MACHINERY. No. 95, Rua do Ouvidor.

#### THE NEW LONDON BRAZILIAN BANK

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital	£	1,000,000
Capital paid up	,,	500,000
Reserve fund	a)	140,000
Draws on:		

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,

Messrs, J. H. SCHROEDER & Co. HAMBURG.

#### ENGLISH BANK RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES: RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital	£	500.000

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and transacts

### GEORGE BUCKERIDGE,

LIBRARIAN.

No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd Floor. Agent for
English Books, Periodicals and Newspapers.

#### A NEW INVENTION FOR HAND PRINTING!

Useful in every Business Office.

#### Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

An elastic, changeable type that can be set up and used with out delay and as often as occasion requires.

These type have accurate metal bodies upon which rubber faces are moulded and vulcanized by a patented process. They combine the accuracy of metal type with the clastic printing qualities of rubber. In use they are

#### Noiseless, and Print Perfectly.

For business purposes they are invaluable. They can be sed in any manner in which the ordinary Rubber Stamps are ow used, except in the very large sizes.

This new type is put up in a variety of styles and sizes to suit unchasers.

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer of

RUBBER PRINTING AND DATING STAMPS, No. 8, Rua S. Pedro. Rio de Janeiro.

#### Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY

Import and Commission Merchants 47 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA RIO DE JANEIRO

Receive consignments of American products, Machinery Agricultural Implements, Manufactured Goods, Hardware etc, etc., subject to the approval of their New York house, fo the prompt and satisfactory handling of which they posses univalled facilities.

#### I NITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL S. S. LINE.

Carrying the United States and Brazilian Mails

Performs a regular monthly service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, stopping at the intermediate ports of S Thomas, Paré, Pernambuco and Rahia. The steamers of th line, 3,500 tons measurement each, are new and first-class in

	breathers with arrive and clear at this port as follows:				
i	Steamer	Commander	Arrive	Depa	
1	City of Pará City of Rio de Janeiro City of Pará	Capt. Crowell Capt. Lewis Capt. Crowell	July 29 Aug 29	Sept	

Fare between New York and Rio de Janeiro, 1st. class \$150
General and Passage office,
WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

# ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian overnments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES

1881						
DATE	STRAMER	DESTINATION				
Aug 9	Guadiana	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Macció, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.				
Aug 24	Tagus	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbon.				
	Aug 9	Aug 9 Guadiana				

The outward steamers are due here about the beginning and middle of each month; proceeding to the River Plate, after the necessary stay in this port.

d passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Supt.,
Rua 19 de Março No. 49.

#### ` UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital: £2,000,000.

Capital paid up: £1,000,000.

Total Funds: £2,981,000.

Total annual income: £488,000.

#### DIRECTORS:

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq Director of the Bank of England. Hy Bonham-Carter, Esq Barrister at Law, and Right Hon. G. J. Shaw

Barrister at Law, and Sitting Director. Chas. William Curtis, Esq Messrs. Curtis's & Harvey. Charles F. Devas, Esq. Messrs. Nevill, Druce & Co.

S. Walter R. Farquhar, Bt Messes. Herrics, Farq-uhar & Co. Alban G. H. Gibbs, Esq. Messrs. Antony Gibbs & Sons.

James Goodson, Esq. Thomson Hankey, Esq. Director of the Bank of England. Richard Musgrave Har-Musgrave Har-

Rt. Hon. John G. Hub-bard, M. P.

Right Hon. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, M. P. Barrister at-Law. Beaumont W. Lub-bock, Esq. Messra. Robarts, Lubbock John B. Martin, Esq.

Messrs. Martin & Co. H'ry John Norman, Esq Director of the London David Powell, Jun., Esq.

Messra. Cotesworth & Powell. - Director of the Bank of England. kichard Musgrave Har-vey, Esq.

Messrs. Thomson, Han-key & Co.

Augustus Prevost, Esq. Messrs. Morris, Pres

Mesers. John Hubbard J. G. Talbot, Esq. 1 br Co.—Director of the Bank of England. Henry Vigne, Esq. J. G. Talbot, Esq. M.P.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents at Rio de Janeiro, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

SMITH & YOULE.

No. 62, Rua 1º de Marco

P. MACKIE & Co., Limited. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

Railroad, Tramway and Engineering Supplies and Materials.

Contracts made for furnishing new lines with Rails, Bridges, Rolling Stock, Shop Machinery, Telegraph Supplies, etc., at Manufacturer's Lowest Rates.

Designs and Estimates on application.

REPRESENTING IN BRAZIL

The following manufacturers:

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE Co.

PITTSBURG, Pa., U. S. A.

THE WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR Co. NEW YORK, U. S. A.

G. BRILL & Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

HOOKS SMELTING Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

LEHIGH CAR WHEEL WORKS CATASAUQUA, Pa., U. S. A.

ULMER SPRING Co. PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A.

HE JOHN A. ROEBLING & SONS Co. TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A.

Brooks locomotive works. DUNKIRK, N. Y., U. S. A.

M. SELLERS & Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

RLAKE ORE CRUSHER CO. NEW HAVEN, Conn., U. S. A.

#### Rubber hand and DATING STAMPS.

The Consecutive Rubber Dating Stamp Self-Inking Hand Stamp,

The Pocket Pencil Stamp, The Compass Stamp, Fac-simile Autographs,

Monograms, Hand Stamps of every size and description.

#### Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

For Merchants, Bankers and Professional Men and for all business purposes, these stamps are superior to any find of hand stamp in use. They are simple, durable, the print easily and perfectly. They are absolutely noiseless. For Family use, in marking clothing, house and table lines, each similar than the profession of the profession o

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer,
8 Rua de S. Pedro Rio de Janeiro

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co.

#### C. JAMES. No. 8, RUA S. PEDRO.

Agency and Commission House

Railway Supplies a Specialty [No consignments received.]

Brazilian Agency for the following well-known American establishments:

## ${ m B}^{ m ALDWIN}$ LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN. (Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of vice, and are built accurately to standard gauges and temple Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Lovomo-tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

tc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of cur

ACKSON & SHARP COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Manufacturers of all styles and qualities of Passenger, Mail and Freight Cars.

This establishment is one of the largest in the United States, and has furnished the arm for nearly all the narrow grage railroads in the United States, and has furnished the arm of Cular. The cars of the São Paulcada in the United Sar for and Cular. The cars of the São Nichteryorses and other narrow, the Hunas, the Megyana, Nichteryorses and other narrow gauge railways in Brazil are from these well-known works.

CHAS. S. HOWLAND, JOB H. JACKSON,
Treatmer. Presi

### WHITNEY & SONS,

CAR WHEEL WORKS. (Established 1847)

Callowhill street, sixteenth to seventeeth streets, Philadelphia, Penn.

Chilled cast iron wheels (steeled by the Hamilton process or railways, street cars, and mines. Axles of iron or steel. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

### AMERICAN BANK NOTEC!

OFFICE: 142, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ENGRAVES AND PRINTS

BAIN NOTES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORFORATIONS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIF.
ICATES OF STOCK, POSTAGE AND REV.
ENUE STAMPS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, AND ALL KINDS

OF SECURITIES

In the most artistic style, and in a building proof against fire

A. G. GOODALL, JAS. MACDONOUGH. Vice-Preside GEO. H. STAYNER,

### THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails,

European mails.

In entering upon its eighth volume—the third under its present title and management—the publishers of The News beg leave the continued of the continued in the flutre without change. The resum, will be continued in the flutre without change. The resum, will be continued in the flutre without change. The resum, will be continued in the flutre without change. The resum, will be continued in the flutre without change. The resum, will be continued in the flutre without change in the continued of great value to all business men interested in Brazilian trade of great value to all business men interested in Brazilian trade of great value to all business men interested in Brazilian trade of Great value to all business men interested in Brazilian trade of Tax News will seek to obtain the earliest and mark interested on all commercial topics and to incorporate all statistication on all commercial topics and to incorporate all statistication on all commercial topics of the proof of Rio de Jaurico will be made by men who always so the proof of the continued of the p

TERMS: 

BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS :- Caixa no Correio, Nº 700.